FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CEMA SESSION ENDS, FILIPOV MAKES CLOSING SPEECH

AU041550 Sofia BTA in English 1505 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jul (BTA)--Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphasized that the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has proceeded in absolute identity of views on the international situation and the acts of the imperialist circles trying to undermine the process of detente and to push the world back to the gloomy times of the Cold War. He said that the line of the fraternal parties and states which oppose this adventurist policy, their coordinated peace stand, their proposals for a calm and constructive dialogue in the name of cooperation and mutual understanding, has been confirmed once again.

The speaker pointed out that the new Soviet peace initiatives which were brilliantly confirmed anew in the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the parliaments and peoples in the world, have been highly appreciated.

The deepening and development of the cooperation and the socialist economic integration within the CMEA framework, Mr Grisha Filipov stressed, is of substantial importance for increasing the influence of real socialism, for the successful carrying through of its historical mission as the mainstay of peace and social progress of nations.

The Bulgarian premier emphasized that the complex programme is a historical document on the basis of which wide cooperation has been unfolded and remarkable successes have been scored both in the socioeconomic development of the different countries and in the strengthening of the cohesion and might of the socialist community.

He noted that the session made a great contribution to defining the main trends of cooperation in the eighties. It formulated clear and well-argued aims and ways to reach them in the field of specialization and joint production, the planning and techno-scientific cooperation.

We have proved once again, Mr Grisha Filipov emphasized, that it is only real socialism that is able to give the right solutions to the complex problems of socioeconomic development, which corresponds also to the vital interests of peoples. We also approached realistically the discussion of the open matters and outlined the respective practical steps to solve them.

The speaker emphasized that the participation in the work of the session of representatives of the developing countries is yet another expression of the irreversible process which determines the pattern of the world in the epoch of the historical transition from capitalism to socialism.

The 35th CMEA session is an important stage in the history of the community, Mr Filipov stressed. Its decisions will have a great influence on the development of the all-round cooperation and integration in the 80's.

The session, he continued, has laid the beginning of the practical preparations for the summit meeting on the problems of economic cooperation. Mr Grisha Filipov emphasized that the central committees of the fraternal parties and the governments of the socialist countries have unanimously backed up the proposal of Mr Brezhnev's for such a meeting.

Session Closes

AU041516 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The 35th CMEA session opened here on July 2nd, ended its work.

Having proceeded in an atmosphere of unanimity and mutual understanding, it reaffirmed in a most convincing way the readiness of the fraternal countries to develop and deepen the socialist economic integration--a crucial factor for the steady increase of their economic and techno-scientific potential, for the further raising of the material and cultural level of their peoples, for consolidating the power and unity of the community as a whole.

The session [words indistinct] the fulfillment of the complex programme for socialist economic integration, approved in 1971, and outlined the tasks for the further deepening and approval of the forms of cooperation among the CMEA member-countries. It approved a report on the activity of the executive committee after the 34th session. Discussion went also on the reports of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in the Planning Activity on the results of the coordination of the national economy plans for the 1981-1985 period and of the CMEA Committee on Techno-Scientific Cooperation for further joint work in the sphere of science and technology.

In their statements the heads of the community countries emphasized that the fulfillment of the complex programme has raised on a new quality level the CMEA cooperation. It was found that in this period the CMEA member-countries outran almost twice the capitalists states in the rates of increase of the national income and the industrial output.

For the last ten years the CMEA countries have increased their national income by 66 percent, and the total industrial output--by 84 percent. These results, the experience of the overall fulfillment of the complex programme, as was emphasized at the session, have confirmed the correctness of the course towards deepening and improving the cooperation and development of the socialist economic integration, which was worked out with the joint efforts of the communist and workers' parties in the fraternal countries, and the correctness of the main principles, aims, forms and methods of work of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The session emphasized the crucial contribution of the Soviet Union both in the working out and in the realization of the complex programme.

The session approved a coordinated plan for the multilateral initiatives in the 1981-1985 period. The document provides for joint building of a number of important economic projects, further deepening of the specialization and joint production. Measures have been outlined for raising the economic level of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

Special stress was laid on the tasks related to the realization of the course adopted by the CMEA countries towards all-round intensification of the national economies. Measures have also been mapped out for intensification of the production and techno-scientific cooperation in the community.

During the session days the heads of the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia signed an intergovernmental agreement on setting up a unified base for electronic elements for radio-electronic devices, communication equipment and computers. In accordance with the decisions of the session there are going to be worked out cooperation programmes in the manufacture and use of microprocessors.

The session recommended to expand the cooperation in the manufacture of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods, as well as to enlarge the reciprocal deliveries of such output. The fulfillment of this task will be helped by the multilateral general agreement on complex development of the production of sugar, and on the production and industrial processing of citrus crops in Cuba, which has been signed.

Emphasis was laid on the successful cooperation of the CMEA member-countries with Yugoslavia, of the multilateral relations with Finland, Iraq and Mexico. The economic relations, including multilateral, keep consolidating also with Laos, Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mozambique, Ethiopia and with other developing countries.

The heads of the delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, and the delegation of Yugoslavia, signed a protocol on the work of the session at the closing sitting. A communique was also approved.

The next, 36th session of the CEMA, will be sitting in 1982 in Budapest.

A closing speech was delivered by Mr Grisha Filipov, Bulgaria's chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP. The 36th CEMA session is an important stage in the history of the community, its decisions will have a great influence on the development of all-round cooperation and integration among our countries in the 80's, he said. In reply a speech was delivered by Mr Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Lazar Final Speech

LD042054 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jul (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports:

With a plenary closing meeting held in the national palace of culture, the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance concluded in Sofia on Saturday.

The 36th CEMA session will be held in Budapest next year. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, delivered a speech.

In return, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, made a speech on behalf of the participating delegations.

Gyorgy Lazar said inter alia: "Concluding the 35th session of the CEMA, we can state with satisfaction that we have carried out a successful work. We have surveyed the results achieved so far in the implementation of the complex programme adopted in 1971, analysed the experiments of our activity without complacence, and reaffirmed our will that following the instructions of our communist and workers' parties we take concrete steps toward increasing the efficiency of the economic cooperation among our countries. We have considerably advanced in the preparations for the meeting of our party leaders at the highest rank.

"The discussions and the resolutions of the 35th session also prove demonstratingly how important and ever increasing role is played by the CEMA in the continuous strengthening of the unity of our socialist community, the foundation of economic work in our respective countries and the development of the living standards of our peoples.

"The experiences of the nearly 30 years, as well as the resolutions of the present session provide strong evidence that the socialist integration within the CEMA--the many-sided cooperation of the Soviet Union and our countries--is a new type of cooperation, which realizes the principles of full equality, mutual benefits and international assistance among peoples for the first time in the world's history. This explains the fact that our community plays an ever increasing part in the world economy and it attracts several countries of diverse social systems, especially the peoples of the states liberated from colonial yoke and following the way of socialist development."

"The resolutions adopted at the session also demonstrate to the world that while imperialism launches repeated attacks for eliminating the results of the years of detente and, by the excessive escalation of the arms race, it threatens peace and security, the countries of our socialist community take a stand for safeguarding peace and security, for creating better conditions to carry out creative work and to develop cooperation on the basis of mutual benefits among countries of diverse social systems," emphasized the Hungarian prime minister.

Documents Signed

AU041857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jul (AGERPRES)--At the end of the 35th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in Sofia, the head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, signed, besides the protocol of the session, the convention on multilateral collaboration in creating a single base of unitary products of electronic technology, of special technological equipment, semi-conductors and special materials required by their fabrication.

Likewise, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, signed the convention on multilateral collaboration in the development and fabrication of a unitary system of means of commutation technology, and the convention on multilateral collaboration in the development and fabrication of a unitary system of means of digital transmission of information.

HAVANA REPORTS ON ENDING OF CEMA MEETING

FL061750 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The important agreements signed by Cuba with other socialist member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) signify great progress toward the integral development of sugar and citrus production in our country. The implementation of the programs agreed upon in Sofia will convert Cuba into the main supplier of sugar and citrus fruits to the countries of the socialist community.

The agreement with the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR and Soviet planning ministers for the creation of new industrial potentials and the expansion of those already existing was signed by Humberto Perez, minister-president of the Cuban Central Planning Board. In turn, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas signed with Bulgarian, GDR, Czechoslovak and Soviet officials the bilateral agreements for the integral development of the citrus industry in this country. Machinery, equipment and industrial plants for the citrus industry will arrive in Cuba thanks to these agreements. This will allow Cuba to achieve in 1985 a production four and 1/2 times larger than that of 1980; in the latter year Cuba delivered 185,000 tons of fresh fruit to European socialist countries.

All these agreements were signed within the framework of the 35th session of the CEMA Executive Committee which has just ended in Sofia, capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In his speech to the plenary session of the meeting, the head of the Cuban delegation Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, stressed the importance of the cooperation given by other socialist countries in promoting Cuba's integral development.

The Soviet Union participates in this cooperation through the continued development of energy potential, the inauguration of the sugar cane cooperative plant, the development of the mechanical industry, the building of a nickel plant and the rehabilitation of those already existing at Moa, and the initiation of the building of the first nuclear power plant.

Regarding cooperation with other CEMA countries, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez pointed out that the GDR is participating in cement industry; Czechoslovakia in the electrical and steelworking industries; Bulgaria in the manufacture of farming implements, and Hungary in the motor vehicles industry.

In addition to all this, the first project of multilateral cooperation among CEMA countries is being carried out in Cuba, namely the production plant which is being built at Camarioca in Holguin province.

This plant, together with that at Punta Gorda and others, will triple Cuban nickel production.

During the present 5-year period Cuba will also begin to enjoy the results of its participation in the joint program of production and development of electronic computation and the standardization of sugar mill equipment.

At the end of the 35th session of the CEMA Executive Commission in Sofia, the various members of the Cuban delegation left for other socialist countries for specific tasks. Thus, the minister-president of the Central Planning Board Humberto Perez arrived in Budapest, the Hungarian capital, for talks on the coordination of the Hungarian-Cuban economic plans during the current 5-year period, while Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas is in Romania for similar purposes.

COMECON DOES NOT ADOPT MEASURES TO AID POLAND

NC040932 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jul (AFP)--The communist Comecon trading bloc, which was ending a three-day 35th session here today, has not approved any measures to help Poland in the short term, informed sources said.

Poland's proposals were given a careful hearing and Warsaw's representatives were not criticised, but no positive response could be made quickly, reliable sources added. In order to obtain aid, Poland would have to negotiate bilateral agreements with other Comecon members, these sources said.

But a member of the Hungarian delegation said in private he regretted that Poland's representatives were unable to provide precise information on their economic plans and needs. "In effect, they came here in search of political support", the Hungarian delegate said.

Polish officials said particularly they wanted their partners to send them the raw materials needed to maintain output from Polish factories, many of which have cut or halted output. But competition in this area is strong as most Eastern bloc countries are also short of raw materials, a fact stressed by Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet.

ZHIVKOV MEETS CEMA DELEGATES, DELIVERS SPEECH

AU031838 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council Chairman, today gave a reception at the Boyana Residence in Sofia for the leaders of the delegations of the member countries attending the 35th session of CEMA. The following persons attended the reception: Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Lazar, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Vo Nguyen Giap, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers; Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers; Jambyn Batmohn, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of Mongolian Council of Ministers; Tadeusz Grabski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and Romanian prime minister; Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers; Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Czechoslovak Government; as well as Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, and Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Dimitur Stanishev.

Zhivkov Dinner

AU031953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has given a dinner for the delegations attending the 35th CEMA session. Comrades Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev and Chudomir Aleksandrov; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; members of the government; deputy chairman; and Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, attended the dinner.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. The leader of the Soviet delegation Nikolay Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, also delivered a speech in reply. The dinner was held in cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zhivkov, Tikhonov Speeches

AU041415 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Sofia, 3 Jul (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria stressed the importance of the 35th CEMA session held in Sofia. In a speech at the official dinner in honor of the delegations of the member countries at the session the Bulgarian leader pointed out that the session is held ten years after the adoption of the complex programme for socialist economic integration "which opened new, historic in their importance horizons before the cooperation of our fraternal countries."

At the official dinner Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that the balance of the programme's implementation is optimistic. "The successes achieved are a result of the selfless work of our peoples, of the leaderships of their communist and workers' parties", he added.

The leader of the BCP and the Bulgarian state pointed out that the tasks set before the CEMA unfold on a still wider scale. "They are subjected to one target--the still better meeting of the material, spiritual and social needs of the working people. Their realization is hardly possible without the further active unfolding and using of new and more effective forms and means of our multilateral cooperation, without the complete use of the advantages of the socialist economic integration."

"The active power of CEMA as an international economic organization in which the relations between the member-countries are based on real equality, mutual advantage and fraternal help, is particularly obvious now under the conditions of growing economic and political instability in the capitalist world", the Bulgarian leader further pointed out. He expressed confidence that the obstacles and difficulties created for CEMA by the economic crisis of capitalism cannot stop their progress. "It is not accidental, stressed he, that our organization is increasingly attracting the other countries and peoples who are striving for economic independence and social progress."

"The great Soviet Union is the mainstay of our community, underlined Mr Zhivkov, it made the greatest contribution to the development of socialist economic integration, to real socialism. More than once the Soviet Union has set an example of socialist internationalism, more than once the fraternal shoulder of the Soviet people have supported our countries in a difficult time".

Mr Todor Zhivkov warmly approved the initiative of the CPSU to call a top-level meeting on the key issues of the community's economic strategy.

He spoke of the complicated international situation in which the CEMA countries are carrying their activities.

"The imperialist and reactionary circles are trying to reverse the world to the era of 'Cold War', to [word indistinct] along the road of confrontation and arms race, stressed he.

"Our party, the whole Bulgarian nation fully support the peace intiatives of the Soviet Union. We join our voice to the voice of common sense, for peace and detente, which rang out loud in the appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the parliaments and the nations of the world. We have always emphasized and emphasize now the necessity of a constructive dialogue in the (?sphere) of peace and world security", said Mr Zhivkov.

Directing the attention to the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, Todor Zhivkov pointed out that "Bulgaria has never had such a stable economic situation, such social and spirtiual upsurge as now, in the years of socialist construction, she has never had such loyal and selfless friends and allies".

Mr Nikolay Tikhonov, prime minister of the Soviet Union, underlined in his speech the exceptionally favourable conditions created by the Bulgarian hosts for the successful work of the session. He noted also that all the participants are understandably satisfied by the work done during the session.

The head of the Soviet Government noted that the delegations have drawn a balance of the fruitful work of the CMEA member-countries in the implementation of the CMEA complex program, that they have discussed the results of coordination of the national economic plans for the new five-year period and have signed a number of important agreements. Agreements have been achieved on joint development of certain priority trends in cooperation, thus solving the common task of the eighties--to put the economy on a balanced and intensive road of development.

"The common interest in solving big national economic tasks outlined at the recent congresses of the fraternal parties, concreteness, realism and constructiveness--all these were characteristic of the current session, underlined Mr Tikhonov.

He pointed out that the greatest attention was paid to the problems facing CMEA. "We are all striving to develop further our national economies, to further strengthen the economic power of the socialist community. [Word indistinct] with the national efforts here, the deepening of our all-round interaction is called to play an important role. Undoubtedly the new tasks discussed at the current session will be certainly solved [word indistinct] said Mr Tikhonov.

"Our delegation, continued he, values highly the support of all the fraternal countries to the idea for a collective discussion by the party and state leaders of the topical problems of our cooperation."

"One can say justly that our session was a fresh manifestation of the unyielding will of the socialist countries to defend peace", underlined further the prime minister of the Soviet Union. "Under the conditions of acute complication of the international situation the communist and the workers parties of the fraternal socialist countries are defending consistently the preservation of detente, the curbing of the arms race," underlined Mr Tikhonov. He recalled the words of Mr Leonid Brezhnev that the socialist countries prefer peace when the level of armament will steadily decrease, while the scale of cooperation in all spheres and life will progressively grow and improve.

CTK CITES STROUGAL REMARKS AT CMEA RECEPTION

LD042339 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jul (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed in an address at a reception at the end of the 35th Council for Mutual Economic Session the importance of its discussion in the year of the tenth anniversary of the CMEA comprehensive program, which opened up the road to true socialist economic integration.

Speaking on behalf of all foreign participants, he thanked Bulgarian Communist Party general secretary and State Council chairman Todor Zhivkov for his earlier words of praise for the council's work.

The suggestions and framework agenda for a CMEA summit that have been prepared are an important result of the 35th session. We are convinced that the summit will decide on significant changes in the meaning of our integration, the Czechoslovak premier said.

FILIPOV RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV IN SOFIA

AU300954 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, in Sofia today. The meeting was attended by Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Comrade Grisha Filipov was briefed on the progress of the preparations for the 35th session of the CEMA council which is opening on 2 July in Sofia. Certain questions concerning the further perfection of CEMA work were also discussed.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION HELD IN SOFIA

AU041400 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The 100th session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Sofia today. Deputy chiefs of governments, representatives to the CEMA Executive Committee, and the CEMA secretary attended the session. A member of the Federal Executive Committee of the SFRY was also present. The session was chaired by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who assumed the post as acting chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee.

The executive committee discussed problems connected with the organization of the work for fulfilling the decisions adopted by the 35th CEMA session. The session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and friendly cooperation.

CEMA SECRETARY FADEYEV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU051512 Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 5 Jul 81

[BTA report on Fadeyev press conference in Sofia on 5 July]

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jul (BTA)--The implementation of the complex program of the CEMA member-countries has eloquently confirmed the vital force of the Marxist-Leninist principles of cooperation: socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence and national interests, noninterference in the internal affairs of the countries, absolute equality, mutual advantage and comradely assistance, said at the press conference with Bulgarian and foreign journalists today Mr Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary. he spoke in detail on the decisions of the 35th CEMA session, which ended in Sofia yesterday, and on the chief trends of socialist economic integration in the eighties.

Only countries whose economy is based on common property of the means of production and planned management, only countries who are basing their relations on common goals and principles can develop and consistently realize in a planned way the development of socialist economic integration along the entire frontline of their economies, underlined Mr Fadeyev. He stressed that the realization of the CEMA complex program, developed under the leadership of the communist and workers' parties and governments of the CEMA countries, has raised the cooperation within the community on a qualitatively new, higher level of development, has guaranteed remarkable successes in the socioeconomic development of the different countries, has further strengthened the cohesion and power of the socialist community.

Underlining that the socioeconomic policy of all the CEMA countries is subjected to the requirement "everything in the name of man, everything for the well-being of man", the secretary of the CEMA dwelt on Bulgaria's achievements--an eloquent example of the fruitful results of the socialist economic integration.

In the past 10 years, noted Mr Fadeyev, Bulgaria has nearly doubled her capital assets. In the same period her trade with the other CEMA countries has grown 3.6 fold. Bulgaria takes an active part in the joint construction of big international integration projects, supplies high-performance machinery, etc. For Bulgaria, as well as for the other CEMA countries, socialist integration has become a strong and powerful factor for her dynamic development, underlined the speaker.

Especially eloquent, he went on to say, is the internationalism, typical of the new type of economic relations created in CEMA, in the gradual bringing closer and equalization of the levels of the economic and techno-scientific development of the community countries. He pointed out as such an example the process of bringing closer the levels' of economic development of Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia.

At the 35th CEMA session, stressed he, it was noted that, thanks to mutually advantageous cooperation in CEMA, to the cohesion of the countries and the development of integration, the unfavorable impact of the crisis of the world capitalist economy on the economies of the CEMA countries has been considerably softened.

Mr Fadeyev underlined further that in the coordination of plans for the 1981-1985 period, a task to which the session paid considerable attention. The questions of supplying the community countries with fuels, energy, raw materials, machinery and other goods have been solved in general. At the session, said he, was pointed out the important role of the Soviet Union for cooperation with the CEMA member-countries.

Irrespective of the considerably complicated internal conditions for the production of fuels, energy and raw materials, the Soviet Union is sending out large shipments of them, proceeding from its consistent internationalist position on cooperation. The Soviet supplies of electricity, fuels, raw and other materials to the other CEMA countries are increased by one-third. Its deliveries of machinery and installations will grow by 25 percent.

Another convincing proof, said further Mr Fadeyev, to the outlined scope of cooperation in the 1981-1985 period is the increase of 36 percent planned for mutual trade as compared to the previous 5-year period (1976-1980). This growth, as in the former 5-year period, explained he, will continue to outpace the growth of the national income and industrial output, which will permit us to deepen the division of labor within the framework of CEMA.

Mr N. Fadeyev spoke on the further development of techno-scientific cooperation in the community to which a primary role was assigned in the intensification of national economies. Questions of the fuel-and-energy base, in raising the labor efficiency through all-round mechanization and automation, etc., will be solved with the common efforts and scientific potential of the CEMA countries. Efforts will be concentrated on the priority branches of specialization and industrial joint production. Cooperation will expand on a wider scale on the basis of the systems planning method extending to the entire science-technology-production-realization cycle.

And the 35th session, said Mr Fadeyev, reaffirmed the striving of the CEMA countries to develop an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with the other socialist states, with the developing and capitalist countries, to take an active part in the international division of labor.

In compliance with the peaceful course of their foreign policy, they support the struggle for reorganization of the international economic relations on a democratic and equitable basis, for establishment of a new economic order.

The CEMA countries are making their contribution to the peoples' efforts to solve the global problems of fuels, energy and raw materials, food transport, environment conservation, peaceful mastering of space, using the resources of the world ocean. They are paying special attention to the problems of all-European character.

Mr Fadeyev stressed further that both the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia are assessing positively their cooperation. There are 80 agreements on multilateral specialization and industrial joint production signed with Yugoslavia, he said. Her cooperation with CEMA extends to 23 spheres.

Mr Fadeyev assessed positively the cooperation with Finland, in whose foreign trade the socialist countries account for 20 percent.

Noting the participation of delegations of Angola, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia in the session, the speaker pointed out that now the CEMA countries are rendering economic and technological assistance to more than 90 developing countries.

Bulgarian and foreign journalists addressed various questions to the CEMA secretary.

To the question about the attention CEMA pays to nuclear energy, Mr Fadeyev underlined that this is one of the important spheres of cooperation in the community. Joint production of installations for nuclear power plants is very successful, said he.

A question was asked what are the possibilities of Poland to fulfill her duties within the CEMA framework under the present complicated situation in that country.

Poland takes part in the work of the 35th CEMA session on the same basis as all the other countries. Naturally, the socioeconomic situation in Poland is influencing the implementation of the Polish deliveries to the community countries. But we believe that the Polish people will overcome their difficulties, that community partners implement all their obligations on the operating agreements, answered Mr Fadeyev.

On the question of the development of the CEMA-EEC dialogue Mr Fadeyev said that the initiative for such a dialogue belongs to CEMA, that the economic community of the socialist countries is for a constructive cooperation. The EEC, however, added he, has been excluding from the scope of an eventual agreement the global problems of the trade-economic dialogue. The Common Market is reserved towards the idea of concluding a general agreement with CEMA, preferring a differentiated approach to its member-countries, dictated mainly by political considerations, pointed out Mr Fadeyev.

He also answered questions on the techno-scientific contacts of the community, on the currency and finance relations between the countries, on the planned top-level meeting of the CEMA countries on topical problems of socioeconomic development and cooperation.

Fadeyev on Poland

LD051911 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Secretary of the CEMA Nikolay Fadeyev today made a speech at a news conference in Sofia and answered questions, some of which concerned Poland. With regard to the effect of the crisis of the Polish economy on the CEMA, a question asked by West German television, the secretary of the council replied that this problem had not been discussed at the session, although indeed the difficulties in our country had an adverse effect on the implementation of some Polish obligations towards the CEMA.

He simultaneously expressed the conviction that Poland will soon solve its problems and that it will fulfill its earlier obligations towards the council. In reply to a question from REUTER Agency on whether the issue of rendering Poland collective economic assistance from the CEMA countries had been raised at the session, Fadeyev answered in the negative. At the same time, he stressed that such assistance was given within the framework of bilateral relations. The secretary of the CEMA confirmed, in reply to a question from an Agence France Press journalist, that consultations are currently continuing to implement Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a summit meeting of member countries of the council. Such a meeting would definitely take place, but a date has not yet been established.

On CEMA Achievements

AU011144 Sofia BTA in English 0855 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 1 Jul (BTA)--Mr Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary, emphasizes in today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "The great achievements of socialism in the CEMA member-countries are integrally linked with the new type of international relations based on the Leninist principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism, of the absolute equality and respecting the state sovereignty and all-round reciprocally advantageous cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance."

He points out that the results of the implementation of the complex program for cooperation and development of the socialist economic integration are a convincing proof of the correctness of the outlined economic strategy for the use of integration to solve large-scale, key problems, assisting in the fulfillment of the tasks set by the communist and workers' parties.

The complex forms of cooperation covering the material production, science and technology, reciprocal foreign trade and cooperation in third markets are getting still more applied.

In the 1971-1980 period the national income of the CEMA member-countries has gone up by 66 percent, while the percentage for the EEC countries is 28. The total volume of the industrial output of the CEMA states has grown by 84 percent. The industry in the socialist community countries developed almost twice as quick than the one in the EEC member-countries, getting ahead of the EEC states and the USA taken as a whole in the obtaining of crude oil, ferrous ore and other important indices.

The CEMA member-countries, compared to the EEC members, produce 1.4 times more electric power, 2.7 times more gas, 3.1 more coal, 1.6 times more pig iron and steel, 2.9 times more cellulose and 1.4 times more woolen fabrics and leather shoes.

There is a stepped up updating of the industrial structure in the CEMA states, at accelerating development of the power generation, electronics, mechanical engineering, radio engineering and the chemical industry.

In the 1971-1980 period more than three-fourths of the total growth of the industrial output in the CEMA states has been obtained through increased labor efficiency. The fulfillment of the complex program also helps the stepped up development of the economies of the less developed CEMA member-countries--Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

Key problems of industry, agriculture, transport and construction are being solved in the process of the program implementation. Impetus is being given to techno-scientific cooperation, international specialization and joint production.

The rallied efforts of the CEMA member-countries have resulted in constructing a number of huge integration projects, in improving the foreign trade and currency and financial instruments of multilateral cooperation, in strengthening its organisational and legal foundations.

For 10 years the reciprocal trade of the socialist community countries has gone threefold, and in the structure of foreign trade the proportion of specialized output has been increased considerably. The share of deliveries of specialized mechanical engineering output in the total exports of machinery and equipment has jumped from 18.1 percent in 1971 to 36.4 percent in 1980.

The coordination of the national economy plans enabled the CEMA member-countries to solve problems pertaining to providing their economies with fuel, energy and raw material resources, with machines and equipment, and with markets for their output.

Specialization and joint production have become deeper. In the field of mechanical engineering there have been signed about 80 multilateral agreements covering more than 16,000 kinds of products.

In techno-scientific cooperation there are involved about 3,000 research, development and designer's organisations and higher education establishments, including some 200 research departments with the national academies of sciences. More than 16,000 joint theoretical and applied developments have been accomplished.

To a great extent already the techno-scientific cooperation features a switching over from working out separate problems to complex interindustrial problems. The forms of techno-scientific cooperation are getting improved.

A convincing proof of the open character of the program is the cooperation of the CEMA states with Yugoslavia, Finland, France, the FRG, Austria and with the developing states. The deepening of the socialist economic integration in the 80's will continue to be the main trend. The next two 5-year periods will turn into ones of intensive production and techno-scientific cooperation among the socialist countries. Prominence will be given in the future to problems of the fuel and energy and the most important raw material resources. The exchange of experience in solving the paramount economic and techno-scientific matters, accumulated in the fraternal countries, is to be utilized by the CEMA for the further improvement of the socialist economic integration.

Now, when imperialism is employing all possible means trying to split the socialist world, of particular importance is the close defense union of the socialist community countries. The enemy has chosen the ideological subversion as one of the chief weapons of offensive on socialism. The aim is disuniting the revolutionary ranks and preparing an erosion of socialism.

The whole history of the world socialist system shows that regardless of these attempts the consistent activity of the communist and workers' parties, the vanguard and spokesman of the interests of the people, based on Marxism-Leninism, ensures to the socialist countries a motion forward on the road to communism.

Wherever Marxist-Leninism is twisted, wherever its international essence is misconstrued, a direct danger arises of doing away with the gains of the socialist revolution. Errors and omissions on big political issues, weakening the links with the popular masses, underestimating the struggle against the acts of bureaucracy and voluntarism, are also detrimental to the cause of socialism. They can even lead to critical situations threatening the foundations of the socialist state.

GDR'S STOPH INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF CEMA SESSION

LD061150 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Interview given by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph to Voice of the GDR correspondent (Malte Spiettstoesser) in Sofia on 4 July after the conclusion of the 35th CEMA Council meeting--recorded]

[Question] Comrade Stoph, what have been the results of this 35th CEMA meeting?

[Answer] On the whole it can be said that the 35th CEMA meeting has been of great importance for further cooperation among our member countries. There was a review at this meeting of the past 10 years, that is, since the adoption of the comprehensive program, and this review was successful. Great progress has been made in all spheres of social life, in particular in industry and in the application of science and technology. The meeting dealt not only with the past but also with the present and future. In accordance with the decisions of the congresses of our fraternal parties, including those of our 10th SED Congress, all efforts will be directed at developing cooperation even more efficiently, at doing individual work with even greater productivity and at increasing the integration of our national economies for our mutual benefit.

[Question] May I, Comrade Stoph, follow straight on from this. What stimuli, would you say, have emanated from the meeting for the further deepening of cooperation in order to be able to meet the new demands for the development of the performance of our countries' national economies in the 80's?

[Answer] It can be stated quite openly that the documents dealt with and adopted here--the meeting was held, moreover, in great unanimity and unity of views on the further path of cooperation--it can be said that this meeting brought about many new stimuli, in particular in scientific-technical development and in the assessment or application of results in science and technology, research and development and production. This is one of the key issues in raising even further and more rapidly the efficiency and productivity of the national economies in our countries. There are the decisions of our 10th party congress in which it is clearly and plainly--and we said this here too--pointed out that all work in the national economy must become much more efficient in the 80's, that new and high demands are being made on all working in the economy which we will successfully meet by even closer cohesion, even better cooperation.

STROUGAL INTERVIEWED ON CEMA ACCOMPLISHMENTS

LD061146 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Interview with Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal by Czechoslovak television "at the close of the 35th CEMA session in Sofia"--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Premier, the 35th session assessed among other things the past decade and created certain prerequisites for the next decade. In view of such a long-term factor involved, is it possible to say what cooperation among the socialist countries ought to look like in the eighties?

[Answer] I believe that this session of the council outlined the basic alternatives for the eighties. What did we concern ourselves with chiefly? Well, the basic problem lies in the fact that within the community there exists a shortage of certain goods, especially in the technological sphere. It is on the one hand a general shortage, while on the other hand it is the technical standard of some technological equipment. Thus the basic problem of all member states is to endeavor already within the current 5-year period to resolve this shortage so that we will not have to import technological equipment and technology from the capitalist states at an unjustifiable level. Thus the main point is to endeavor in the current 5-year plans to raise gradually the production of this shortfall equipment and, naturally, to exchange them and trade them within the framework of mutual trade amongst member states, and this, of course, is also inseparably linked enhancing the technological standard, for we simply have to come closer to world parameters.

The second problem we all complain about, and this problem was raised here, too, is the question of fuels and energy. Everyone needs more of them but we also know that the possibilities are restricted. Thus each of us is trying to utilize as much as possible our own resources, especially as far as coal resources are concerned, and to increase energy capacities, and this above all on the basis of nuclear energy. In this area, and this is a well known fact, we have important cooperation with the Soviet Union, and some other CEMA member states are also sharing in this, although it has to be said that some of our partners are lagging behind, from the viewpoint of timetable, in mastering the manufacture of some of the component equipment. We cannot, however, persist merely with the building of capacities. We simply have to tackle the directions in which the world is going, which means savings and rationalization. And this is, of course, again linked with the sufficient availability of the necessary technology, measuring equipment and various economic (?boilers) and of all that complex of technological equipment which is influencing the reduction of the specific unit [merna jednotka] per kilowatt hour, simply per unit of heat, per unit of energy. Thus this is the second problem, which we cannot postpone until after 1985, although the biggest dividends of rationalization will not for obvious reasons accrue in the immediate future, because technologically from the viewpoint of the manufacture of this technological equipment, which we are at the moment importing mostly from the capitalist states, it is a very exacting process to master.

The third question that was raised here, and this is a very important direction of our activity, is the question of the coordination of investment policy. It is a well known fact that the situation in our states is such that some programs, and there are not a few of them are duplicated. This means that there is a surplus of certain goods, certain products, which we afterwards export to other markets outside, which in itself would not be a bad thing had it not been for the fact that we do not always export them at advantageous prices, because they do not always reach the appropriate technological level, while the structure of demand on world markets nonetheless changes substantially. And it would not be right if we were to continue like this in investments, for we have to invest selectively--structurally in such a way as to ensure that one does this while the other does that, so that we complement each other. This means that very strict coordination must be ensured in our investment policies to ensure a division of labor while initiating structural changes both in Czechoslovakia and in other socialist countries. This is because investment naturally has a decisive bearing on structural changes.

Well, an important question that was initiated, so to speak, at this session, was the preparation of a summit conference to be attended by our general and first secretaries, a conference of the heads of individual states. This is a conference which ought to provide an answer to those fundamental questions which were raised at the 26th [CPSU]--Congress and which were also raised at our 16th congress. This means the coordination of the economic policy and the bringing closer together of economic mechanisms, and in this connection, naturally, the establishment of much closer and direct links between individual manufacturing units and enterprises, because governments are able to do a few things but enterprises know better how to draw up their manufacturing program, on what they ought to orientate themselves in these production programs, for without such a purposeful linkage, which would maintain appropriate links with the central influencing activity, central planning, the optimum results within the framework of the socialist community could not be obtained. Thus certain principles were adopted in this area; I would say very broadly conceived principles, both concerning the matter itself and organizationally on how to prepare this conference gradually, what material should be exchanged mutually in this connection so that this conference could be held in the foreseeable future, although apparently it will not be this year.

[Question] Comrade Premier, one more question concerning this. You spoke at this session, on the basis of our experiences, about a number of successes achieved but also about a number of problems that will have to be eliminated.

The question is, what ought to be changed in our economy to enable us to be able to talk about the real successes of Czechoslovakia in terms of cooperation within the socialist community in a year's time, at the 36th session?

[Answer] Well, it has to be said that the 16th congress and the Seventh 5-year Plan pay heed somewhat to these questions, although I do not want to say that everything contained there is as we would wish, but we still have an opportunity when drafting the 5-year plan, which we want to submit to the Federal Assembly by the end of the current year, to spell out the tasks much more precisely. All the states are, so to speak, pursuing the same line, the line of intensification, the line of the necessary structural changes, the line of the rapid raising of the technological standard of products. The programme for scientific and technological development which was initiated here, which of course proceeds from what had already been done, but which is to be augmented and spelled out more precisely, substantially augmented, so as to provide for an outlook of 7-8 years of scientific and technological development, is to and apparently will affect the last few years of the current 5-year plan in our country.

We are signing today an agreement on the electronic industry. This is an agreement which deals in essence with the component base and with the production of pure materials. This is the basis of microelectronics, and we all are wrestling with this. We are dependent on Western states in many aspects. And microelectronics cannot be pursued today by little Czechoslovakia alone or other member countries by themselves. We have to be linked very closely, especially in regard to this program, with the Soviet Union, which alone is able, besides the United States to develop microelectronics in its whole breadth. Thus this agreement is very important also for the current 5-year period.

I have already talked about the scientific orientation which will also rather alter our structural changes. You have asked what will change for better in a year's time. Well, a year is a short time in the economy. Naturally, we would like to do a great deal. Some things that are already being implemented on the basis of the past council resolutions will manifest themselves positively, and essentially we are not changing the directions of Czechoslovak integration in the socialist division of labor. We are merely intensifying them and spelling them out more precisely on the basis of the very rapid innovation cycle which is taking place in the world, and I believe that this 35th session of the council and especially the summit conference which is to follow will provide certain new impulses and create, so to speak, more optimal conditions for the development of the integrational processes, because we have nevertheless to admit that the comprehensive program on which basis we are working today is a comprehensive program that was created for the seventies and already the end of the seventies changed substantially, and for the eighties we need to integrate to some extent our economic mechanisms and to coordinate truly the overall economic policy. And I believe that this will be a big impulse for the intensification of the integration processes which is the only alternative for all CEMA members states.

BULGARIAN LEADERS ATTEND CEMA DELEGATES' DEPARTURE

AU041945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The delegations of the CEMA member countries which attended the CEMA's 35th session in Sofia have left the country. The following delegations left: Hungary, led by Gyorgy Lazar; GDR, led by Willi Stoph; Mongolia, led by Jambyn Batmonh; Poland, led by Tadeusz Grabski; Romania, led by Ilie Verdet; the CSSR led by Lubomir Strougal; and Yugoslavia, led by Zvone Dragan.

The delegations were seen off by Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov and Dimitur Stanishev; Grigor Stoichkov, Kiril Zarev and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; members of the government, deputy ministers and other officials; as well as by CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev.

SECOND SESSION OF EIGHTH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEETS

Agenda Set

AU071218 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1200 GMT on 7 July carries a live relay from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia on the second session of the Eighth National Assembly.

The announcer says that Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, will open the session and that Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov are attending the session. At that point, Stanko Todorov takes the floor and reads the following agenda:

1--Report of the elections commission confirming the election results;
2--Declaration of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in reply to the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples in the world;
3--Draft amnesty bill.

After the agenda is unanimously approved by the National Assembly deputies, the announcer says that reports on the work of the National Assembly session will be made in some of the next radio programs.

The live relay ends at 1204 GMT.

Amnesty Draft Discussion

AU061708 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] In connection with the second session of the Eighth National Assembly scheduled to open tomorrow, the Legislative Committee, headed by academician Yaroslav Radev, chairman of the committee, held a session today. At this session the draft bill on amnesty submitted by the State Council was discussed in connection with submitting it to the session in order to be discussed by the National Assembly deputies.

State Council Session

AU071556 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The first session of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as elected by the Eighth National Assembly session, was held today. The session was chaired by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. It was established that the elections for National Assembly, people's councils, judges and jurors have turned into a spontaneous manifestation of the social and moral political unity of the people, and of their profound adherence to the cause of socialism and to the consistent peace policy of our country. It was unanimously emphasized that the State Council's activity as a supreme organ of state power has major importance for perfecting the political system of the socialist society for developing socialist democracy, raising the scientific standards of social management, and an effective and purposeful functioning of state organs and institutions. It was noted at the session that on the basis of hitherto acquired experience, the State Council must develop and intensify its activities in the spirit of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. In accordance with the functions of the respective State Council, the work was distributed among State Council members.

FRG FOPEIGN MINISTER GENSCHER INTERVIEWED BY TV

AU071957 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 Jul (BTA)--The Bulgarian television telecast an interview with the federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, given in Bonn to the special correspondent of the Bulgarian television, Mr Petur Kozhukharov.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out that he expects from his visit to Bulgaria a profound exchange of views on the present state of relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Bulgaria and, above all, on the prospects of these relations and the possibilities to expand the political, economic, scientific and cultural contacts between the people.

"I would naturally wish to use this visit for a wide-scale exchange of views on international matters and especially on the question what contribution can our two countries make to security, cooperation development and detente", said Mr Genscher.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out that in the present complicated international situation a direct dialogue between politically responsible personalities is of utmost importance. A visit to Sofia can really be very useful for the discussion of all these questions. "By the way, we know well", said Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, "that the word of President Zhivkov and Foreign Minister Mladenov has weight in the alliance system to which Bulgaria belongs. That is why what we hear in Sofia will be of great importance to us; moreover that we hope at least to find readiness to be heard". Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the talks on the arms control and on disarmament, on cooperation and detente are of ultimate importance in our time. Irrespective of the fact that Bulgaria and the FRG belong to different social systems and alliances, they can contribute significantly to this end.

NIGERIAN FORIEGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU061508 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jul (BTA)--Professor Ishaya Audu, Nigeria's minister for external affairs, arrived here today. He is on a 3-day official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign afffairs. At Sofia Airport the guest was welcomed by Minister Mladenov. Professor Ishaya Audu expressed his hope to a BTA representative that his visit will provide an impetus to the expanding of the two countries' cooperation.

Talks With Mladenov

AU062026 Sofia BTA in English 1937 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jul (BTA)--Bulgaria and Nigeria agreed today that the cardinal issue at present is to preserve peace and that every possible effort should be made for curbing the arms race, for disarmament and for preserving and promoting the process of detente.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Ishaya Audu, the two countries' foreign ministers who had official talks here, underlined that to conduct honest and constructive negotiations based on the principles of equality and equal security if the only way to resolve the outstanding issues.

Dwelling on the moves launched by the U.S. imperialists and its NATO allies, which have aggravated strongly the international situation, Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that the deployment of new American medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe will result in grave disruption of the equilibrium of powers and the exacerbation of the situation in Europe.

The two ministers underlined the necessity of opening immediate negotiations on the questions related to the medium-range missiles and the forward based American nuclear systems.

Mr Petur Mladenov stressed that the socialist countries are making every effort for the successful conclusion of the Madrid talks and for convening a conference of disarmament and detente in Europe. Mr Ishaya Audu expressed hope that the meeting will end successfully and decision against the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe will be taken at it.

The guest expressed gratitude for the moral, political and material support rendered by the socialist countries to the struggle of the African peoples for independence. The two ministers expressed confidence that this struggle will continue until the final decolonization and elimination of the regime of apartheid in Africa.

They underlined that the U.S. backing of the South African Republic will impede the process of decolonization of Namibia and also voiced his full support to the struggle of Angola against the aggressive moves of the South African racist regime.

The two ministers said they are for reorganization of the international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis. Emphasis was laid on the importance of halting the arms race which would contribute to the resolving of a number of economic issues.

The situation in the hotbeds of tension in the Middle and the Near East, the Persian Gulf and Southeast Asia was discussed. It was underlined that the outstanding issues should be resolved by negotiations favorable to all peoples. Identity or similarity of views were stated on all international questions discussed.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and expressed readiness to implement all agreements. Concrete suggestions were made for further promotion of the political, economic and cultural cooperation on all levels. The talks proceeded in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

Toasts Exchanged

AU062035 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Sofia, 6 Jul (BTA)--At the dinner given in honor of the minister of foreign affairs of Nigeria, Mr Ishaya Audu, the Bulgarian foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, underlined that the visit of his Nigerian colleague is a fresh expression of the very good relations maintained by the two countries.

Emphasized Mr Maldenov: "Nigeria holds a worthy place in Africa and the world and plays an important role in the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement and the Organization for African Unity".

Dwelling on the existing traditionally friendly contacts between the two countries, Mr Petur Mladenov underlined that a solid base for rapid development of mutually advantageous cooperation has been built.

"The international situation", stressed the Bulgarian foreign minister, "has been strongly aggravated by the moves of the imperialist, reactionary and hegemonist forces, moves aimed at undermining the process of detente and at a reverse to the times of "cold war" [word indistinct] a vehement arms race, at creating hotbeds of tension and at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

"Bulgaria and the other socialist countries," he went on to say further, "are making every effort to reduce international tension, to strengthen world peace and security. That is why we warmly support the new Soviet peace initiatives for making the international climate healthier and for [word indistinct], for solving the outstanding issues along lines of negotiations", said Mr Petur Mladenov.

Noting that the imperialist forces are stepping up their interference and subversive activity in Africa, the Bulgarian foreign minister called for immediate halt of the aggressive acts of the South African Republic against Angola and the other frontlin countries, of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and for the observa of the UN resolutions on the independence of that country. He spoke in favor of ceding power to SWAPO--the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Said Mr Petur Mladenov: "We are for the strictest sanctions against the South African Republic and would support an eventual proposal of the African countries for calling an extra UN session on the question of Namibia".

He underlined that the identity or similarity of positions held by Bulgaria and Nigeria on the key international topics is a good basis for the further expansion of cooperation. The Nigerian foreign minister, Mr Ishaya Audu, underlined that the numerous mutual visits on various levels in recent years have contributed to the development of understanding and cooperation between Nigeria and Bulgaria. Dwelling on different aspects of Nigerian-Bulgarian cooperation, he touched in particular on the work of the Nigerian-Bulgarian commission for economic cooperation.

Mr Ishaya Audu stressed that the racist regime in South Africa has imposed an oppressing and much hated system of apartheid and racism in the southern part of the African continent. The South African Republic remains obstinate and arrogant by refusing to obey the world verdict to grant independence to Namibia. Thus Namibia is a challenge which should be settled with the collective will of mankind, said he.

We need concerted action, Mr Audu went on further, in order to strengthen the collective will for using the necessary sanctions against the arbitrary regime of the South African Republic, in order to ensure the transformation of Namibia into a free and independent country.

The speaker hailed Bulgaria's contribution to the establishment of a zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans.

He underlined that Nigeria is for disarmament and complete liquidation of the nuclear arms. "We join the forces who insist on transferring the enormous financial means of the armaments fund to financing the developing countries", said Mr Audu.

The speaker stressed that respect for national independence and the sovereignty of all countries, the noninterference in their internal affairs, nonuse of force or threat by force in the settling of international disputes, as well as the recognition of the national frontiers are of vital importance for removing the instability factors.

He spoke of the necessity to establish an equitable international economic order, which will ensure a more equitable distribution of the world riches.

Mr Ishaya Audu expressed hope that his visit here will further strengthen the friendly relations between Nigeria and Bulgaria, which will be in favor of peace and progress in the world.

POLISH CONGRESS DELEGATE SIWAK INTERVIEWED

LD071819 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Today in Prague newsmen met a delegate to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress: Albin Siwak, candidate member of the party's Central Committee, a building foreman. Here is an interview he granted to our reporter, Stepan Simak.

[Begin recording] [Question]: Only a week separates us from the opening of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Comrade Siwak, how do you assess the results of the preparations for these deliberations? I am referring mainly to the voivodship party conferences and the conclusion of the precongress discussion.

[Answer in Polish with superimposed Czech translation] The voivodship conferences varied from one voivodship organization to another. It must be said that in our party a sharp struggle is being waged to rid the party of people who champion hostile views and seek to penetrate the party come what may, or who are worming their way into the party and are being infiltrated by antisocialist forces. The results of this process vary. The decisive thing is the approach of individual party members. As an example, I can cite the party conference in Warsaw where we succeeded in excluding from the list of candidates to the congress almost all the patent enemies of socialism in Poland. True, this was not the result in all the voivodships, and certain people who advocate nonsocialist views have been elected as delegates to the congress. It is therefore to be expected that a political struggle will be waged even at the congress itself with the aim of consolidating and rallying the sound Marxist-Leninist forces in the PZPR. I personally believe that we shall be successful, but there is justified concern that the enemies of socialism will seek to influence the proceedings and outcome of the congress from outside.

[Question] Latest reports from Poland indicate that (?hostile) forces of Solidarity are preparing a strike on the coast at the end of the week. It is allegedly to be a strike for higher wages. We are aware of the current economic situation in Poland; so what is this really about?

[Answer] Allow me to start by quoting an example which inevitably comes to my mind. Poland resembles, in my mind, a person walking through the desert. There is sand everywhere, the sun is scorching, and he has a last drop of water. He spills the water without giving it any further thought, even though he knows that it might save his life. The same applies to us. We have money, but there are no goods on which we can spend it. And yet many people are insisting on further wage increases. I am of the opinion that Solidarity is anxious to create disorder throughout the country. Any person with commonsense must understand that in the present economic situation, it is impossible to raise wages, and to demand this is utter nonsense. It is therefore crystal clear that the announced strike--if it takes place--will be a political strike.

[Question] [Words indistinct] are these antisocialist forces. What are these forces and where does the danger lie?

[Answer] There are many antisocialist forces in Poland. But in the first place there is the Confederation for an Independent Poland, in actual fact a political party, which is working to change the existing system and opposes the PZPR. Then there is the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] grouping, which has dominated the greater part of the Solidarity leadership. It is virtually running Solidarity; it interferes in all matters and, naturally, also in the proposed strike.

The activities of these antisocialist organizations can develop only because they do not encounter opposition from the state bodies. In this context, I would like to stress that the letter from the Soviet communists to the PZPR Central Committee came in the nick of time and has opened the eyes of many Polish working people. [end recording]

POLISH ENVOY SAYS PARTY GAINING STRENGTH

LD072058 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Prague, 7 Jul (CETEKA)--"Discussions at the regional (Polish United Workers) Party conferences confirmed that in the last few months, the need has emerged in the party for internal consolidation and for more decisive action in order to stop the growing crisis," Polish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Jan Mitrega told journalists here Tuesday.

Though serious cadre changes have been carried out in the secretariats and audit commissions of the party's voivodship committees, they cannot be described as satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that there are fewer workers and farmers represented in them. This can be explained by their reluctance to participate in the activities of these bodies in connection with the disillusionment over the recent party policy, the Polish ambassador said.

The final phase of preparations for the 9th special party congress proves that the party is gaining strength and taking the offensive, he stressed.

POLISH PRESS KEEPS SILENT ON DANGER TO SOCIALISM

LD071016 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1950 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Correspondent Richard Pokorny report from Warsaw]

[Text] Last week, Polish television broadcast a 90-minute program devoted to the Katowice Party forum on Channel 1, while at the same time it showed an adventure movie on Channel 2. I think no one could imagine the reaction throughout the country. The most interesting of these reactions to the Katowice Party Forum program was by two party dailies considered to be important--the GAZETA KRAKOWSKA and the TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA of Katowice. Considering that the program dealt with the Katowice Party Forum, their reaction is of a slightly neurotic character. When one reads the words of Maciej Szumowski, chief editor of the GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, or a commentary from the TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA, one wonders why such strong words, verging on insults, were not used by their authors in cases of manifestations of attacks by real rightwing antisocialist forces which are not apparent, but about which the press often keeps quiet.

When GAZETA RABOTNICZA editor (Zwolinska) writes: It is necessary to ask whether in this striving for so-called Polish socialism there is not a danger of introducing something which has nothing in common with socialism, we can but agree. Regrettably, some Polish papers do not want to hear about this, and what is even more important, do not want to write about it.

POLISH KPN LEADERS' TRIAL CONTINUES IN WARSAW

LD080902 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The trial of leaders of the counterrevolutionary organization, the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] continued in the Warsaw Voivodship Court yesterday. Leszek Moczulski, the chief of this organization, spoke for the third time and declared, as he has done in the past, that his organization considers itself an opposition political party. He also impudently maintained that the present system in Poland is bad and that it needs to be changed.

Despite this openly antistate speech, the judge refused to place Moczulski and his friends in custody--as had been requested by the prosecutor general's office--and adjourned the trial until 23 July. The voivodship prosecutor has appealed to the Supreme Court against the refusal of the proposal to imprison Moczulski and his companions.

PRESS REPORT ON TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

LD022236 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 2 Jul (CETEKA)--Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Ilter Turkmen of Turkey expressed concern at the continuing tension in the world in a joint press report on the Turkish minister's official visit here June 29-July 2 issued Thursday.

They said it is necessary to do everything to overcome this tension by showing restraint, mutual understanding and respect for the interests of partners.

They stressed that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful and equal cooperation among states, and confirmed the resolve of their governments to contribute on this basis to international detente by developing dialogue and negotiations.

Both ministers reiterated the need for implementation of all provisions of the Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe and for development of this process. They attach great significance to successful completion of the Madrid meeting of states-participants in the European Security and Cooperation Conference, and will help secure progress in Madrid in all basic issues, including the calling of a conference on measures of confidence and disarmament in the context of an extensive final document of the Madrid meeting.

As regards bilateral relations, the ministers pointed out the wish of their governments to further strengthen them in all spheres of common interest. They agreed that joint efforts should be made to further expand trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Turkey on a balanced and mutually advantageous basis.

NATIONAL FRONT SENDS MESSAGE TO AFGHANISTAN

LD060655 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0420 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Kabul, 5 Jul (BAKHTAR)--The National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in a message has congratulated the National Committee of the DRA National Fatherland Front.

The message from Prague expresses solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in their struggle for carrying forward the anti-feudal anti-imperialist revolution in the interest of the toiling masses and for the accomplishment of the programmes aimed at further socio-economic transformations and creation of a society void of exploitation of man by man.

The Czechoslovak National Front proclaims full support for the endeavours undertaken by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan towards the normalization of relations with its neighbours and for the strengthening of security in this region of Asia.

The message congratulates the National Committee of the NFF of the DRA on the formation of the National Fatherland Front, which unites the working class, peasants, intelligentsia, religious leaders, nationalities and tribes under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan for bringing about major revolutionary changes.

The message adds, "We believe that the formation of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan will result in the all-sided development of relations of mutual cooperation with the National Front of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in the spirit of traditional friendship between the two countries."

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AFGHAN TRADE UNIONS

LD062132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and Satar Pordali, chairman of the Central Council of Afghan Workers' Trade Unions, signed an agreement in Prague today on the intensification of cooperation between both trade union central bodies. The document forms a basis for the development of friendly relations and cooperation. Both organizations will develop active contacts from the viewpoint of coordinating their common course of action in international trade union actions and in events that are of special significance to the international trade union movement. The Central Trade Union Council will support the effort of Afghan trade unions aimed at the consistant implementation of the profound economic and social transformations and the development of living standards. At the same time, the agreement says, it will provide material assistance as well as assistance in training trade union cadres to the Afghan trade union center.

MOTIVES OF EEC AFGHANISTAN INITIATIVE QUESTIONED

LD061912 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has brought with him to Moscow (?the) so-called EEC initiative on Afghanistan. The reason for his visit to Moscow seems most worthy, especially as the Afghan situation remains very tense. And so the improvement of the situation is one of the topical issues of the current international situation. The question, however, is whether British Foreign Office experts counted on this when preparing the proposal, later approved by the other EEC member states.

REUTER characterized this proposal as the first significant expression of the West's diplomatic efforts to achieve a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. Looking in detail at the core of the EEC initiative, shows its authors to be more concerned with presenting unrealistic proposals and of blocking any political solution than with (?the) definite solving of the situation in the Hind Kush.

The British proposal for negotiations on Afghanistan presupposes a two-phased conference. The first phase should be attended by permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and India, Iran and Pakistan. And the second phase, as the British proposal anticipates, could be joined by representatives of the Afghan people, whom the (?draft) means, that's not clear. In this connection, we are reminded of another conference where the fate of a country was decided on without its presence; it was in 1938, in Munich, where the fate of Czechoslovakia was discussed. This parallel is also the more valid because at that time, when the most basic rights of the Czechoslovak people were grossly trampled on, it was also a British initiative, and what followed the Munich detente remains a tragic lesson for the entire world.

But the so-called EEC initiative must be looked at from yet another angle. A proposal for negotiations on the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan does exist, and it is a very constructive and realistic one. Already last year in May, the government of the Afghan Democratic Republic came forward with such a proposal, offering to the neighboring states, Iran and Pakistan, a start to bilateral talks which would lead to abolition of controversial questions between these states. On this basis it would be possible to guarantee that neither Iran nor Pakistan would allow their territories to be used by Afghan counterrevolutionaries and for imperialist interference into Afghan affairs. In this way the wish, which REUTER attributes to Carrington's proposals, could be fulfilled.

By the halting of interference into Afghan affairs from outside, the reasons which led the government of this country to invite a Soviet military contingent into Afghanistan would be eradicated and the Soviet troops be withdrawn. This proposal is well known in London, Washington, as well as in other Western capitals. If EEC member countries are coming with the so-called initiative on the question of Afghanistan, then it is because they want to slow down the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan rather than to speed it up.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS SENT TO FOREIGN LEADERS

AU031747 Prague PRACE in Czech 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent a congratulatory telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], on the latter's reelection to the function of chairman of the presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR].

At the same time, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the MPR's Council of Ministers, on the latter's reelection to his function.

G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, a congratulatory telegram on the latter's election to his function.

At the same time, CSSR Premier L. Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Pen Sovan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the latter's election to his function.

CSSR Premier L. Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to G. Spadolini, premier of the Republic of Italy, on the occasion of the latter's appointment to his function.

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, B. Chnoupek congratulated Emilio Colombo, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, on the latter's reappointment to his function.

Message to Vietnamese

LD062210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to the chairman of the State Council of the Vietnam Socialist Republic, Truong Chinh, on his election. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has also sent a telegram of congratulations to the Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong on his reelection. In addition, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated Nguyen Co Thach on his reelection.

RATIFICATION PAPERS ON TREATY WITH LAOS EXCHANGED

AU061235 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Ratification papers on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the Laos People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], signed during CSSR President Gustav Husak's visit to Vientiane on 17 February 1980, were yesterday exchanged in the Cernin Palace in Prague. The exchange of ratification papers was carried out by B. Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; and V. Sengmuang, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR. The treaty became valid on the same day.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM WFTU MEETINGS

LD061216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, returned from Budapest today. The delegation attended the 25th session of the WFTU Bureau and the 32d session of the General Council of that organization.

INDRA MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE

LD062224 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today Heinz Weinberger, ambassador of the Austrian Republic to Czechoslovakia, at his own request.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SPRING SESSION ENDS 5 JUL

AU061127 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 81 p 1

[CTK report: "End of Federal Assembly's Spring Session"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Jul (CTK)--In a letter to the Presidium of the CSSR Federal Assembly, CSSR President Gustav Husak declared the spring session of the CSSR Federal Assembly concluded by 5 July 1981, in keeping with Article 61 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation.

KORCAK OUTLINES CZECH GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

LD062122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Lubos Lidicky report on 6 July session of Czech National Council]

[Excerpt] In a speech lasting almost 2 hours, Josef Korcak, Czech premier, delivered a statement outlining the Czech Government's program.

In the opening part of his speech, he said that the government is following up on the successful development of the seventies and that it will continue to rely on the support of millions of citizens who manifested support for the policy of the party in the recent elections to representative bodies.

Concern about the effective formation and economical utilization of all resources will form the main content of the work of the Czech Government. The government regards as its main duty to make the most effective contribution to the well-being of our homeland for the benefit of our citizens.

According to Comrade Korcak, further improvement in the quality of the living standards will be at the center of attention of the economic and social policy of the Czech Government. The government regards as its key task the consistent implementation of the party congress' line of comprehensive intensification, strengthening the production base and substantially improving its export capacity. The government will also pay continuous attention to solving [passage indistinct] the 5-year plan is also the mastering of the long-term and growingly serious manpower problems. The prime issue is correct deployment, effective manpower management and an objective balance in the requirements of the size of the labor force.

Jozef Korcak also devoted a great deal of attention in his expose to the tasks facing the government in the agricultural sector, where it is essential to make even better use of the stock of land so as to ensure that the long-term line of increasing self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials is gradually implemented.

Josef Korcak, Czech premier, also spoke about the tasks facing the building industry, tasks to be tackled by transport and trade, tasks concerning the creation and protection of the living environment and tasks to be tackled by the educational and health sectors. The purpose of our policy, he said, is the care for man, the satisfaction of his real, material and cultural needs and the creation of conditions for the happy and rich life of people.

DAILY ARTICLE ON CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY

AU061214 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 81 p 6

[Article by Helmut Peters: "On the 60th Anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party"]

[Excerpts] The decisive factors which determined the transition period's general line--directed at implementing the universal legalities of socialism under the specific national circumstances of China--and which secured the successful transition of the country toward socialism--were the "leadership by the workers class," the assistance of the Soviet Union and the favorable international situation. The Eighth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party in 1956 resolutely reaffirmed this successful line and policy of building socialism.

The deviation from this class line and the implementation of an increasingly escalating hegemonist anti-Soviet course which was pursued in order to make China the "first power of the world" within a few decades--as Mao Zedong, for instance, said at a discussion on questions of the intelligentsia in 1956--had disastrous effects on the development of socialism in the People's Republic of China and inflicted heavy damage to the cause of peace and social progress in the world. This course has led to a more and more intensive development of cooperation with imperialism against world socialism and social progress to this day. As the 10th SED Congress stated, the foreign political collaboration with the United States benefits the confrontation policy of the most reactionary circles of world imperialism. Above all, this applies to Beijing's anti-Sovietism and its hostile attitude to all countries of the socialist community.

In contrast, the GDR, the USSR and the other fraternal countries proceed from the fact that only a policy of peace and of normal relations between China and the world of socialism is in the interest of the Chinese people. Our party said at the 10th party congress that it "is still ready to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China in accordance with the principles of equality, recognition of sovereignty and territorial integrity."

SED Central Committee Report to the 10th SED Congress, Berlin 1981, p 22

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD080831 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Foreign Minister of Kampuchea Hun Sen arrived in the GDR today on an official visit. His departure from Phnom Penh had been delayed because of bad weather conditions. Hun Sen came at the invitation of his counterpart, Oskar Fischer, who cordially welcomed the guest at the Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

STOPH, HUNGARY'S MARJAI HOLD COOPERATION TALKS

LD072118 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Hungary was assessed positively today by the two countries. Premier Willi Stoph and Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, noted in Berlin that during the past few years, noticeable progress has been made in specialization and cooperation in research and production as well as in external economic relations. They discussed measures relating to the further implementation of the agreements on coordinating the 1981-85 plans and the long-term trade agreement. During this period, it is planned to expand trade by 20 percent compared with the past 5 years.

The Hungarian guest is in Berlin for a meeting of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

AXEN RECEIVES NICARAGUAN SANDINIST DELEGATION

LD060830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 5 Jul (ADN)--A delegation of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua arrived in Berlin on Sunday at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. The delegation, led by Commandante Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the front and minister of planning of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, was cordially welcomed by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen.

Received by Honecker

LD062116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jul (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday received for a cordial talk a delegation of the National Executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] led by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the National Executive of the FSLN and minister for planning of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

Erich Honecker briefed the delegation about the further shaping of the advanced socialist society in the GDR. In the foreign policy sector, the GDR is increasingly concentrating its activities on the preservation of peace, consolidation of detente, arms limitation and disarmament.

Henry Ruiz Hernandez reported on the great efforts by the Nicaraguan people, led by their vanguard the FSLN, to consolidate revolutionary achievements. On the basis of unity, forged in the fight against the Somoza dictatorship, the objective of all democratic and patriotic forces is to continue determinedly the course of anti-imperialist, democratic changes, which must be defended against all attacks by reaction and imperialism.

On behalf of the FSLN National Executive and the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, Henry Ruiz Hernandez thanked the leadership of the SED and the GDR Governments for the speedy establishment of bilateral relations with the new Nicaragua immediately after the smashing of the Somoza dictatorship. It has been proved, the development of these relations serve the interests of the two peoples. Extensive aid, such as the supply of 50,000 tons of gtain, are eloquent testimony of the internationalist solidarity of the GDR people.

Erich Honecker assured the FSLN delegation that the GDR will continue to support the struggle by the Nicaraguan people for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two sides expressed their deep concern at the deterioration of the international situation through the imperialist policy of confrontation and the arms drive. They emphasized the need for constructive negotiations on arms limitation and genuine steps to supplement political detente with military detente. Joint campaigns by all democratic and peace-loving forces in increased measure are required to permanently safeguard world peace.

Both sides underlined their ties in solidarity with the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They expressed particular concern for the struggle of the peoples of Latin America against reactionary dictatorship and imperialist rule. They condemned the terror of the regimes in El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and other Latin American countries. It was the primary concern there to reestablish democratic conditions, to release all political prisoners and to clear up the fate of those who have disappeared. The SED and the FSLN decisively oppose the imperialist policy of crude intervention of political pressure and military blackmail against socialist Cuba, the new Nicaragua and the people's movement in Central America and in the Caribbean.

Both sides agreed to develop the friendly relations between the GDR and Nicaragua further in all respects. In future, too, the cooperation between the SED and the FSLN is to be deepened on the basis of fraternal friendship and international solidarity.

KRENZ ACCOMPANIES MOZAMBICANS ON INSPECTION

LD060914 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The Mozambique delegation attending the days of friendship of the youth of the GDR and the Mozambique People's Republic in the company of first secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz inspected this morning the GDR state border with West Berlin. At the Brandenburg Gate the delegation, which is led by Amor Zacarias Cupela, secretary general of the Mozambique youth organization, was welcomed by Col Manfred Hummel, deputy commandant of the GDR capital. He gave an account of the secure protection of the state border and the responsible duties of the border guards.

Economic Protocol Signed

LD072322 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The GDR-Mozambique Joint Economic Committee has laid down measures to deepen economic cooperation. The protocol of the meeting was signed in Erfurt today. The trade agreed for 1982 provides the basis for a dynamic growth of external trade relations. As part of scientific-technical cooperation, in the next 2 years the GDR will, among other things, continue its proven support in training young Mozambique workers.

HONECKER GREETS MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ON ELECTION

AU031842 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Tsedenbal: I most cordially congratulate you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the GDR people and on my behalf of your election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

I am deeply convinced that the close relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples, in the inseparable alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, will further successfully develop and deepen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Tsedenbal, further great successes, health and creative vigor as well as personal well-being for your responsible work to the benefit of the Mongolian people and our common socialist cause, in particular in implementing the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress.

Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman, has sent cordial congratulations to Jambyn Batmonh on his reelection as Council of Ministers chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic.

DEATH OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER KOHL REPORTED

LD041648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN)--Deputy GDR Foreign Minister, Dr Michael Kohl, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, died at the age of 51 on Saturday after a serious illness. In an obiturary the Central Committee of the SED pays tribute to the services of the politician who had a decisive part in implementing the GDR's policy toward the FRG and West Berlin.

PEOPLE'S NAVY DEMONSTRATES 'FIGHTING STRENGTH'

AU021556 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] Rostock (ADN/BZ)--The fast missile craft and coastal protection craft of the People's Navy have completed this year's missile launching with traditionally excellent results. All launched missiles unerringly hit the targets. The seamen of the Baltic fleet of the USSR and the Polish Navy also mastered this climix in training with the same results. Together with them, the ships and boats of the People's Navy demonstrated the fighting strength and the combat readiness of the socialist comradeship in arms at sea. Meetings of the seamen deepen the class alliance and comradeship in arms.

ORDER OF THE DAY ON 36TH ANNIVERSARY OF POLICE

AU031844 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In an order of the day on the 36th anniversary of the People's Police Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, interior minister and head of the German People's Police, has congratulated all corporals, noncommissioned officers, officers and generals. He thanked them and the civilian employees and volunteer helpers of the People's Police for their achievements and their constant high action readiness.

"This year our day of honor is completely marked by the further evaluation and resourceful and implementation of the future-oriented decisions of the 10th SED Congress," the message states.

It continues: "Great efforts and creative initiatives of all members are necessary in order to meet the increasing responsibility for reliably protecting worker-and-peasant power. This demands the efficient defense against all attacks on the socialist order and its constitutional foundations, against socialist and personal property and against the life and health of the citizens. By fulfilling these tasks we strengthen the relationship of confidence between the German People's Police and the citizens and contribute to strengthening the authority of the socialist state."

'AGENTS' OF DAWID GANG SENTENCED BY LEIPZIG COURT

AU031846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 30 June 1981 the Leipzig Bezirk court sentenced Peter and Karin Jacobs, agents of the criminal Dawid gang and residents of Berlin (West), for crimes under section 105 of the penal code connected with the abuse of the transit agreement to 11 and 10 years imprisonment respectively. The agents participated intensively and repeatedly in organizing and implementing gang-like organized crimes against the GDR. In accordance with their instructions they abused the transit routes of the GDR in their subversive actions. They had been hired for the criminal gang by the leading gang member Harald Thiele alias Guenter alias Herbert. The car used for the crime--an Audi 100 with license plate B-UN 66--was impounded.

DER SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS ACZEL ON REFORMS, POLAND

DW021141 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Jun 81 pp 106-117

[Interview by editors Klaus Reinhard and Inge Cyrus with Hungarian Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel in Budapest]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr Deputy Premier, some 25 years ago the Communist Party here in Hungary could be saved only by Soviet tanks. Will history repeat itself in Poland now?

Aczel: History never repeats itself point by point. The 1981 situation in Poland as well as its causes are different from those in Hungary in 1956.

SPIEGEL: The Soviet Union mentioned in both cases the threat of counterrevolution.

Aczel: It was right. This is not the difference, although I would like to add the following immediately: Neither the Hungarian nor the Polish people were disappointed by socialism. The disappointment in Hungary was caused by a leadership which had violated the laws of socialism, thus creating a thorough crisis.

We asked for Soviet help, because it was in the meantime a generally recognized fact that otherwise an ultra-rightist, counterrevolutionary regime would have come to power; the white terror was already raging in the streets. A long-lasting civil war would have taken place, a civil war which would have involved the danger of a worldwide conflict because of the danger of Western interference.

SPIEGEL: The Polish populace was also disappointed by poor leadership.

Aczel: There is a difference. The Hungarian Communist Party leadership under Rakosi failed because it wanted to implement socialism at a stepped-up speed, contradicting socialism.

The former Polish party leadership failed, as it seems to me, because it did not make the necessary decisions. It shelved many problems, and it did not adhere to basic laws of socialism.

SPIEGEL: Could you name a few examples?

Aczel: The agriculture of a socialist country, for example, can be set up in various ways. But somehow one must reach the goal eventually. The fact that the Polish leadership did not even attempt to try to solve the serious problem, despite all the advice, had to lead to serious problems.

The same applies to the unfounded investment policy which was out of proportion and which has thrown the country into indebtedness, as well as to the fact that higher and higher wages were paid without any corresponding production of goods.

SPIEGEL: But now the new Polish leadership under Kania and Jaruzelski is trying to do many things in a different and better way. Do you believe that it is on the right track?

Aczel: As for intentions, doubtless yes. But may I ask you a question in return? Just name one civilized country where one can set a police station on fire without being punished, where one can occupy a bezirk parliament demanding the release of terrorists--terrorists who have blown up a school--with a chance of succeeding?

SPIEGEL: In many civilized countries such things have happened during a revolutionary period. Also in Hungary, as you know.

Aczel: These were not revolutionary but counterrevolutionary conditions. No civilized country permits something like that. What would you say if demands were voiced in the Federal Republic similar to those voiced by the rightists of the "Solidarity" trade union?

These extremists do not care a bit about the catastrophic economic situation in a country where there is a shortage of food, heating material and medicine, and where public safety and order are in poor shape.

SPIEGEL: So you don't believe that the new Polish leadership is on the right track?

Aczel: We are not discussing the direction but the consequence of implementation. A minimum program which must be implemented under all conditions is necessary. We trust that there will be an unequivocal program activating the forces of socialism.

We Hungarians hope in the interest of Poland, for which we feel deep solidarity, in the interest of the Polish people, the Polish workers, the Polish party and also in the interest of peace in Europe that the Warsaw leadership will muster sufficient determination to prevent a slide into counterrevolutionary anarchy and to save the Polish people from tragedy.

SPIEGEL: Possibly through help from outside?

Aczel: Whatever will happen now or later, Polish problems must be solved by the Poles themselves. It is the Polish party and state leaderships who must create order in the country.

SPIEGEL: Do you have suggestions regarding methods?

Aczel: We Hungarians can point out only our own experiences. We were then in favor of most decisive measures in order to avoid further bloodshed and sacrifice. But we have never made concessions against the interests of the people. As for political action, we have overcome the grave 1956 crisis with methods we called the "two-front-fight." On the one hand, we had to draw a line between the sins and mistakes of the Rakosi leadership, while on the other hand we had to put an end to the activities of the rightist radicals.

I am convinced that the Warsaw leadership could achieve in a similar way the support of millions and millions of people. One may not and one cannot try to correct the mistakes of socialism through a restoration of the bourgeois system. That would be, quoting from Georg Lukacs, like curing influenza with cancerous viruses.

SPIEGEL: Neither the people nor the trade union, not even the church, have asked for a bourgeois system in Poland.

Aczel: Even you cannot deny that there are restorative aspirations. In addition, there is a massive foreign interest in deepening the crisis. I do believe, for instance, that the hawks in American politics have an interest in the crisis situation. They hope it will help bring Western Europe and thus also the Federal Republic more under their control.

SPIEGEL: The Polish crisis seems to us to be not suitable at all for that. But judging by our experience, both big powers naturally try to exploit crises for enhancing their respective influence.

Aczel: This certainly does not hold true for the Soviet Union. What matters to the Soviet Union solely is that the Poles restore order in the country.

I recently read the speech given by Assistant Secretary Eagleburger before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. Eagleburger said very frankly that the U.S. allies had to drop their own interests for the general--meaning American--interest.

SPIEGEL: But this speech, which was sharply criticized, by the way, was about problems of counterarmament, the demand for intensified efforts of the NATO partners and not about Poland. Whatever may happen, do you really believe that the West would intervene in Poland?

Aczel: Why, don't you see a thousand signs indicating that the insurgent elements are supported and encouraged?

Let alone the fact that a situation has emerged today where in the Western media the gradual getting accustomed to a thermonuclear catastrophe has become a daily routine. Thomas Mann in his article "Attention, Europe!" has already said that the basic folly of our epoch is anticommunism; the incessant fanning of hate against communism can lead to global disaster.

SPIEGEL: More relevant than anticommunism today is the West's suspicion of the military superpower Soviet Union, a power producing and installing more and more dangerous weapons without obvious cause. People in the West fear that the Soviet Union could start a war.

Aczel: I don't know what difference you see between the anticommunist panic-mongers and the current inflammatory campaign against Soviet rearmament. That the Soviet Union could start a war is a monstrous accusation which would also be repudiated by your federal chancellor. There is no Soviet citizen who would be interested in building an arms industry.

In my view, it is cynical for part of the Western press to argue that Moscow must be forced to make larger arms efforts so as to prevent the Soviet Union and its socialist neighbors from developing their consumer goods industry to improve the living standard.

SPIEGEL: No sensible individual argues like that. When the Western media say something like that, they mean it as an argument against the arms race of the superpowers.

Aczel: I didn't say that those who argue like that are sensible people. The Americans have been lucky enough never to have had to experience a real war in their own country. They have hardly any idea of the horrors of war. In the Soviet Union, however, there is not a single family who did not suffer in the war. In the Federal Republic it must be the same.

SPIEGEL: But the Poles are the least responsible in the world for the arms race. Possibly they have even profited by the current Soviet campaign against the West's counterarmament, because as long as this campaign promises to be successful--and it looks as if it is--the Soviets, to remain credible, can hardly march into Poland.

Aczel: So you believe the Soviets want disarmament?

SPIEGEL: Yes.

Aczel: I respect the objectivity expressed by Mr Augstein in his article on this issue. It is necessary for your side, too, to draw a critical balance in this hysterical hate campaign. Ranging from Churchill with his statements in 1917 to Clemenceau and Poincare, Truman and Reagan--they all wanted to simply eliminate communism from the book of world history. The U.S. President has again considered the possibility of a European nuclear war.

SPIEGEL: What happened in Poland in August 1980 has nothing to do with war hysteria or anticommunism in world politics. In Poland, the people revolted after having lived for 35 years under a communist regime which has proved incompetent.

Aczel: That's not true. Thirty-five years ago Poland was in ruins. No one can deny the historic achievements of Polish socialism, even though there has been a permanent crisis in Poland. We made a new beginning in Hungary following the bloody clash in 1956. The former Polish leadership unfortunately did not confront its tasks and duties realistically. It only saw what it wanted to see and thus became a victim of its own propaganda of success, covering up all the actual results with its exaggerations.

SPIEGEL: This is why it was overthrown.

Aczel: What reasonable person with a feeling of responsibility for the people would not support a new leadership trying to reestablish the normal order of life?

But the route is not so--I stress it again--through a decrease of public security, not through a decrease of production, not through constant strikes and not through anarchistic takeovers.

SPIEGEL: What would the Hungarian leadership do if Moscow asked its allies to render fraternal help to Poland? Would the Hungarians march?

Aczel: History has not yet asked this question. What you're trying to suggest with it is a means of fanning hysteria, which hinders normalization. We try even now to help our Polish friends. We supply what we can to them. But 36 million people certainly know that they cannot live off others. The Poles must solve their problems themselves, the sooner the better.

SPIEGEL: According to the pattern of gradual Hungarian reform?

Aczel: We Hungarians do not consider our reform a pattern or a model. Every country has its own characteristics and its responsibility. One must not consider socialism as monolithic. We have learned that from Lenin, who had explicitly warned in 1919, when the trans-Caucasian Soviet republics were established, against imitating Soviet Russia. He wrote something similar in his message to the Hungarian revolutionist leader Bela Kun.

SPIEGEL: What were the decisive measures helping the Hungarians to overcome the 1956 catastrophe? How did the party leadership succeed in making the disappointed, angry or apathetic populace trust the party once more?

Aczel: The populace had not lost its belief in socialism. What did we do? Without claiming to give you a complete review, I would like to name just a few important decisions. First, we reestablished unity in the party. It was our aim to implement socialism without superfluous sweat and without tears. We made the people aware that Marxism-Leninism must not be used for trying out hypothetical theses on the people, but for safeguarding a better, more beautiful and more meaningful life for the people.

We have said that we are building socialism not for a few hundred thousand communists, but for 10 million Hungarians. The party considers itself an organ that must serve the people with the means of socialist power. Party membership is not a privilege; on the contrary, one expects communists to be more prepared to make sacrifices, one expects more subordination of their own interests from them.

We have started out from the assumption that the well-being of man is not an abstract formula: Man must feel well at the job, in the office, the plant or the production collective.

SPIEGEL: Everything under the slogan: "If you're not for us, you're against us!"

Aczel: Among other things. We have tried to form socialism in such a way that every state citizen can make a living, believers as well as atheists, intellectuals as well as unskilled workers. We know that different interests exist in society. We must recognize them and confront them, if need be, in order to find solutions in line with public interests. We must find out how the interest of the individual, of smaller and larger groups could be brought into accord with common interest.

SPIEGEL: The new Polish leadership under party chief Kania says about the same.

Aczel: We discussed that already. It is important now in Poland to reestablish trusting relations between the party and the people, to reestablish the unity of the party.

SPIEGEL: But wasn't the Hungarian leadership in a better position?

As cynical as it may sound: Once there was bloodshed in Hungary and once the Soviet tanks were in the country, the Hungarian populace had no choice but to come to terms with the new party leadership.

Aczel: You do not seriously mean that we could achieve with pure force something that many people in the West have admired us for and what they still appreciate, namely the unexpectedly quick consolidation of the system, the active and even enthusiastic support of our policy?

Bloodshed was the tragic consequence of a historic situation, of the counterrevolution. We had to handle that burden. Such persons as the authors Tibor Dery and Zoltan Zelk, as well as some others who were sentenced after 1956 and who were imprisoned, have later on become convinced advocates of our system. And Lukacs, with whom we had fierce political disputes in the beginning, has actively participated. In public life, he became a party member again upon his own request.

SPIEGEL: In saying this, you mean that in such critical situations it is very important that the new leaders be credible, and that the people consider them capable of bringing about a change?

Aczel: As for the leading personalities, permit me to say just as much here: The Hungarian people have experienced so many bad things in the past, they had so much bad luck, that they had to have some luck eventually. Janos Kadar, who has headed the people, was a man who knew the distortions of socialism only too well from his own experience, and who preserved even under the most difficult circumstances, under severest personal afflictions, his belief in communism.

SPIEGEL: Kadar alone could not do much for developments.

Aczel: Nobody says that, but he had the ability to give expression to the experience and awareness which were alive in the party and the masses and to put the collective will for the renewal of socialism into practice.

An example: From 1959 to 1961 the peasants joined the agricultural cooperatives voluntarily. Agricultural production rose even during the years of transition. Today, we have an agriculture we can be proud of. The per-capita meat production, for instance, is as high as and partly even exceeds the production in countries that are higher developed than Hungary.

SPIEGEL: To make farmers work harder and more effectively you do not need socialism but only better prices.

Aczel: Of course, a material incentive is necessary. But give me an example of just one capitalist country which has been able to reach the level Hungary reached through such a rapid development. You must not forget the low point at which we started.

SPIEGEL: It is an undisputed fact that your agriculture functions well, the shops are full of goods, and you will soon have a convertible currency, which is new for the socialist camp. But at the same time, you also have a population which is not interested at all in politics. Is this petty bourgeois idyll the aim of reform or the price that must necessarily be paid for it?

Aczel: I consider this diagnosis wrong. You should make a trip with me across the country. You will notice a vivid interest in politics everywhere. I don't know how many people in the Federal Republic are politically active and how many are satisfied with going to the polls every four years. Here in Hungary many are politically active.

Nonetheless, I must tell you that we are only at the beginning of the road. People will not need less but more democracy in the future. We are dealing with the continuation of democratization in the factories.

We are dealing with the reform of our election system. We expect the people to participate more actively...

SPIEGEL: Even if they are dissatisfied?

Aczel: That depends on the reasons for their dissatisfaction. People who are discontented because of bureaucracy and conservatism, people who protest the slow pace of red tape help our cause. They help us work better and more wisely. I always thought Rakosi and his people were stupid to talk incessantly about the happiness prevailing in the country. We want to create an atmosphere of continuous creative dissatisfaction where people do not mark time but go ahead.

SPIEGEL: There are a number of renowned people in the opposition who are also known in the West and who take you by your word. They demand the vested right of dissatisfaction. According to their demand the Hungarian opposition is not only to be tolerated by being ignored but it is to be institutionalized by law.

Aczel: Yes, I know. You talk about the socalled "dissidents" very often, but the very term is misleading. Nobody here demands the everybody must think the same thing. In Hungary there are at least as many passionate discussions as in any capitalist country, and very likely they have even stronger effects here. Regarding certain questions we are also more tolerant than the German office for the protection of the constitution.

However, some of these "dissidents" avow principles that we positively reject. They hold the view that there is a repressive tolerance in Hungary. They think that the state must be provoked, if necessary, by force, until it draws off its kid-gloves and shows its clutches for everyone to realize how brutal socialism is.

SPIEGEL: To avoid a misunderstanding: The people we mean who demand a legalized opposition are not terrorists. They are social scientists of the Lukacs school or writers like Gyorgy Konrad and Miklos Haraszti; that is to say, intellectuals part of whom even are party members and who today still avow Marxism.

Aczel: As far as I know they don't do that any more. Actually I know the writer Gyorgy Konrad who I hope continues as a writer and does not become a mouthpiece for Western propaganda. I don't know a writer named Miklos Haraszti. I only know the author of a pamphlet whose life work apart from this scribbling consists of some poems. That this man's book was published in the West in 11 languages and was printed in a larger number of copies than the works of the best contemporary Hungarian writers, in my view, is a phenomenon that you should think about...

SPIEGEL: The question remains as to how Hungary is going to treat its restless minds no matter whether they are right or wrong, on its future road of reforms. Is a legal opposition in Hungarian socialism possible or not?

Aczel: In Hungary every reasonable oppositional view can be articulated; the forums for that are provided by us. In ideological discussions we answer questions by staging views, words by words, in political debates by political arguments. However, we allow nobody to call our legal order into question.

SPIEGEL: So there is no legalized opposition?

Aczel: No opposition which wants to overthrow the system. You have nothing to reproach us with in this respect. You defend your system, too, and as I said, sometimes much more strictly than we do. Would you legalize an opposition which proclaims as its political goal: "The worse, the better?"

SPIEGEL: Franz Josef Strauss used an analogous slogan in his Sonthofen speech, and after all he is the chairman of the not unimportant CSU. The Federal Republic has not gone to pieces because of it.

Aczel: We won't go to pieces either. By the way, as far as I know, you don't think, do you, that Mr Strauss wants to overthrow the constitutional order?

As for our democracy, it is our goal to expand continually its forms and effectiveness. As far as I know them, there are many forms of capitalisms in the world, ranging from the most brutal regimes to governments that are relatively bearable for the masses. For socialism there is the only possibility in the long run to develop socialist democracy, meaning, to guarantee a real and effective right of codetermination for the citizens.

SPIEGEL: You have said repeatedly with regard to your cultural policy that the party must not claim a monopoly for itself in the transition period and that it can only voice a claim for hegemony. It means that your tolerance will come to an end as soon as the party feels safe enough.

Aczel: Not at all; we consider hegemony as the continued fight for the recognition of the truth of scientific socialism and the creative further development of the theses of Marx, Engels and Lenin. There is no such thing as coming to an end. Patience with regard to the opinion of others is also involved. The discussion on our further steps is becoming sharper and sharper every time. Marxism cannot and may not contradict normal human intelligence; it must include all correct realizations.

SPIEGEL: Where are the limits of liberalization in your kind of socialism?

Aczel: I had told Western journalists in 1957 that at some time there would be a Hyde Park in Hungary also, but that no village idiots would speak there. At that time conditions here were still very hard. One of the journalists said to me that I was a dreamer. Look yourself how the rights for liberties have developed in Hungary since!

SPIEGEL: We spoke of the limits.

Aczel: Well, if you mean that we should permit every madman to buy arms freely, permit every drunk person to drive a car or permit that the most intimate affairs of prominent people be widely discussed by the media, I would like to tell you the following: We do not envy you for such liberties.

SPIEGEL: When we say liberty, we do not mean the outgrowth of human liberties. We would like to know the following: Where are the limits to liberty set up by the communist system? Where can the communist system yield no more without calling itself in question?

Aczel: We cannot be pinned down by schemes or patterns. The future, the communism we aim for, will be the realm of boundless liberties in the humanitarian sense. But as long as we live in a world where we are being constantly threatened with annihilation, we must defend ourselves.

SPIEGEL: In the long run can communism stand mass organizations becoming active alongside the party, such as the "Solidarity" trade union in Poland?

Aczel: First of all, "Solidarity" should achieve the aim set by Walesa, namely to become a trade union. As for us, we have independent trade unions with whom the government negotiates as with partners, and who sovereignly represent the trade union interests of their members.

SPIEGEL: But wages are being established by the political leadership. The Hungarian trade union could never force the government to promise better working and living conditions in a contract of partnership, such as promised in the Gdansk contract.

Aczel: As for such a special contract, no necessity existed for the same, even more so because the government considers the achievable more important than promises. Wages are being dictated mainly by the achievements of our economy. Trade unions exert important influence on the government as well as on plants with regard to economic-political decisions on a local level and on a countrywide level.

SPIEGEL: In the long run can communism stand the church gaining more and more influence over society, and it assuming the role of judge of morals because communist morals do not work as desired?

Aczel: Our state has settled its relations with the churches. We rely on the things we have in common regarding our aims and intentions. The consequence is that the faithful can take part in the building of socialist society without conflicts of conscience. Morals are not a privilege of the church. I am firmly convinced that the moral norms of socialism express human dignity more truly than any other ideology.

SPIEGEL: Your words create the impression that Hungarian reform has depended solely on the good will and the abilities of the Budapest party leadership. One of the fathers of reform, the economic expert Nyers, recently published an article in a Hungarian periodical under the title "Dancing in Chains." Doesn't this title describe the current situation more accurately?

Aczel: It depends on what you consider "chains." I assume that you have not quite understood that particular interview.

SPIEGEL: Given the dependence of Hungary's economy on the Soviet Union, Moscow has an important say in the reform.

Aczel: As for the "dependence," can you quote a country in this world which does not depend on other countries? But our Moscow friends have never interfered and told us what to do. True, we are very "dependent" on the Soviet Union, especially in raw materials. But this is a dependence which was and is advantageous for us. For example, we get our oil at a price which is much lower than the world market price.

SPIEGEL: What is meant by the "chains" mentioned by Nyers?

Aczel: His book describes above all our internal problems. We must overcome three very large difficulties at present. In the course of the reform we passed through a world economic crisis which affected us as an exporting country particularly sensitively.

In the past years we had to and today we still have to rationalize our economy and above all our industry more severely, without resorting to inhuman means. The rights of work remain untouched, of course. In this sense our "chains" are our own socialist principles. We cannot deal with people in the same unscrupulous way as capitalists do wherever the workers are not strong enough.

Finally, we were and are having big problems with qualification and selection. When Picasso's works were shown in Hungary the master wrote to me that he was happy that his paintings are shown in a country "where talents do not get lost." I answered him: "We are no less worried at the fact that every untalented individual is considered an artist for the rest of his life, once he has graduated from an art school." This sentence applies to many fields.

SPIEGEL: Difficulties of this type are also known abundantly in the West.

Aczel: No one of us will live to see communism, perhaps not even our grandchildren. And there will be no final phase either. I visualize it as a system constantly in development, economically, socially and humanly.

To guarantee this, the political systems in the West and the East must be able to develop their abilities freely. Why don't we struggle jointly for the possibilities of peaceful competition?

Or do you really believe we visualize the future, imagining that at the end of a total nuclear war eight people come out of the ruins with a red flag, crying enthusiastically: "We have won!"?

SPIEGEL: No, we don't believe that. But let us return to the present. Assuming that the Polish experiment fails, with a military invasion being but one of the possibilities to end it prematurely, what will happen to the Hungarian reform which is watched by the Soviets with uneasiness anyway? Will it be discontinued, will it only be curbed?

Aczel: Where do you actually get your information from about the Soviet "uneasiness?" Haven't you read what Leonid Brezhnev has said at the 26th CPSU Congress, for example, about the Hungarian agriculture, one of the main parts of the Hungarian reform, which he described as exemplary? The Hungarian reform cannot be stopped. It is rooted in the experience of hard realities.

SPIEGEL: Thus, events in Poland do not bring any influence to bear on Hungary?

Aczel: Of course they do have an effect, however not in such a sense that they could hamper the implementation of our reforms. We are endeavoring for 25 years now to find the correct answers to the questions posed by Hungarian realities. In this we seek not to lose sight of the ideas of socialism, even if the road toward this end will lead via all kinds of detours. The reform today is so popular and necessary that the public would not allow any interruption at all.

SPIEGEL: And if it were to be stopped by force?

Aczel: Who is supposed to stop it? The capitalist world with its discriminations? I am convinced that by uniting our forces we will be able to ward off the negative effects of such a policy. We do not come as petitioners; what we want is a correct partnership. Or do you think of the conservatives in our own ranks? We are revolutionaries who also in the times of reforms must not forget that there will always be people who are afraid of everything that is new. But we will not allow ourselves to be discouraged by them.

I am convinced that we can contribute most to the progress of mankind by successfully building socialism in our country. It is to this effect that we will work and struggle for further changes and ever new solutions.

SPIEGEL: Mr Aczel, we thank you for this talk.

PRESS DISCUSSES U.S. REACTION TO PCF MINISTERS

AU0215O2 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Jul 81 p 3

[Laszlo Bogos article: "Wedges"]

[Summary] Shortly after French President Francois Mitterrand's election victory, I became involved in a discussion on international matters with a fellow journalist from Alsace, in the course of which my French colleague disputed the validity of the outcome of the recent Kampuchean National Assembly elections. It would be interesting to know how he now feels about U.S. reaction to the composition of the new French Government, which--as President Mitterrand has stressed--is also consistent with the will of voters, and about the U.S. State Department statement to the effect that the inclusion of communists in the government will affect the tone and content of U.S.-French relations. This attitude might raise a few questions for my colleague, as it also does for me.

"The first question could be: Is it civilized behavior (recently, Washington has frequently described the behavior of others as uncivilized) to address such a rude warning, instead of good wishes, to the new government of a country regarded as an ally? To be sure, no one can dispute that the U.S. State Department's statement constitutes an unequivocal and open threat, a signal that, from now on, as long as there are communists in the government, the U.S. Government will not regard France as a reliable NATO member. And it was promptly leaked out by competent officials of NATO's Brussels headquarters: Before NATO secrets are forwarded to the French Government, the United States will carefully examine how the French authorities safeguard such information.

Another question is why the Reagan Administration is so distrustful of the new French Government, although, in the PS-PCF Government agreement, the parties have confirmed their commitment to respect France's allied relations and the PCF at the communists' inclusion in the government, did not query France's relations to NATO and other institutions of the capitalist countries, that is, it does not intend to breach the present alliance system of the West.

In that case, however, what could be the reason for Washington's statement, which is tantamount to intervention in French domestic affairs? It seems that Washington still has not shaken off the shock of the domino theory of the fifties and fears that the French precedent--as the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE commentator Jonathan Kandell has said--could make it easier for other NATO countries with significant leftist movements (Italy, Greece and Portugal) to follow the example. This fear is the most probable motivation for the U.S. warning to the French Government. A similar attitude was also previously adopted by U.S. ruling circles when communists were included for a while in the Portuguese Government following the collapse of the fascist regime and when PCI participation in the government seemed a realistic possibility in Italy.

The State Department statement addressed to the new incumbent of the Elysee Palace also raises the question: On what basis does Washington claim the right to intervene, through statements or other means, in the domestic affairs of sovereign and independent countries? After all, it can be proven that, taking advantage of Socialist Poland's economic and political crisis and using KOR--the Social Self-Defense Committee--certain U.S. political circles are insinuating that the social system and allied relations of Poland should be changed. Ursel, a former staffer of the Brussels NATO center, has brought it to light that, under CIA direction, the NATO countries' intelligence organs have worked out specific plans for pursuing subversive activity in Poland by activating antisocialist forces.

On what grounds does Washington claim the right for such undertakings? The motivation is no longer acceptable that certain people in the United States are unable to endure a world in which communists exist and in which communists in a number of countries have assumed responsibility for governing.

INTELLECTUALS ENGAGE IN 'POLISH-STYLE THOUGHT'

PM031549 Brussels LE SOIR in French 30 Jun 81 p 3

[Pol Mathil article: "Polish-Hungarian Rhapsody"]

[Excerpt] Today several Polish-style red lights are flashing in Budapest. The most interesting group engaged in "Polish-style thought" is led by Mr Andras Hegedus, last prime minister of the Stalinist era and now the least conformist of Hungarian sociologists. Mr Hegedus recommends, in short, the need for research on pluralist communism. In his view the "Polish compromise" indicates the path to follow, which would amount to the third type of "real socialism," after the Soviet and Yugoslav models.

Another important indication of "unease among Hungarian public opinion" is the clandestine circulation of an anthology of some 1,000 pages of testimonies by 77 Hungarian intellectuals (some of whom are party members), including Gyula Illyes, the country's greatest living poet. Each, in his own way, declares that the "communist emperor has no clothes." The anthology is formally dedicated to the memory of Istvan Bibo, a former minister who was condemened to life imprisonment after the 1956 invasion. Freed in 1963, he died in 1979 without having been officially rehabilitated. The anthology amounts to a rehabilitation but goes much further. It demonstrates the incompatibility of the Soviet type of communism with democracy and traces, through Bibo's thought, paths oddly similar to those being followed in Poland today.

The authors of the report raise a fundamental question for their nation: Does Hungary belong to central Europe or eastern Europe? This is not a geographical question...but a political one. Depending on the answer, present-day Hungary is inspired either by the liberal and social democratic tradition, or by the Byzantine, autocratic tradition.

The Hungarian leadership is not remaining aloof, but is reacting very prudently. It wishes to avoid, on the one hand, antagonizing Moscow, and on the other, unleashing precisely a Polish type of reaction through clumsiness.

True, all this is not in the least reminiscent of the Polish situation. The working class, the class which played a decisive part in Poland, is apparently outside politics and is as yet taking no part in the debate in Hungary. The same applies to the Catholic Church, whose leader, Cardinal Istvan Lekai, does not have Msgr Wyszynski's stature.

So it is apparently only the intellectuals who seem receptive to the wind from Warsaw. Despite Moscow's initial fears, there have not automatically been serious repercussions of the Polish explosion in its buffer zone. For various political, social and psychological reasons the grafting of democracy onto a communist body has remained confined to Poland. But of course, all this might only be a question of time.

Freedom is catching, and the Hungarian Government cannot forget that the renewal movement in Budapest in 1956 was also born among the intellectuals. and that before Solidarity, Poland had the KOR (workers' self-defense committee), which consisted at that time of only 35 intellectuals.

ROMANIAN GTUCR SECRETARY ADDRESSES BUDAPEST MEETING

AU031623 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0908 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 3 Jul (AGERPRES)--A delegation headed by Elena Ene, secretary of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], participates in the session of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] General Council, that started in Budapest on July 2. Taking the floor during the debates the head of the GTUCR delegation has highlighted that in Romania's conception at present, more than ever before, there is a need for unity of the working class and of its organizations, of all revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, in view of solving, to the interest of the peoples, the great problems confronting mankind, of liquidating underdevelopment and setting in a new international economic order, of implementing general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all.

The speaker has suggested that these major preoccupations of the working people everywhere should be reflected in the documents to be prepared for the tenth World Congress of the Trade Unions, so that they may become a solid ground for the participation in the congress of an as great a number of TU organizations as possible, for the achievement and development of the unity of action of the world movement.

INTERPARTY TALKS WITH SYRIA BEGIN 6 JULY

LD062222 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jul (MTI)--Hungarian-Syrian inter-party talks opened at the HSWP CC headquarters in Budapest on Monday afternoon. The Hungarian negotiating team, headed by Andras Gyenes, includes Jands Berecz, Tibor Baranyai, Istvan Szlamenicky, member of the HSWP CC and president of the National Council of Hungarian consumer cooperative societies, and Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the HSWP CC foreign department.

The Syrian delegation is led by 'Abdullah al-Ahmar and includes (Samy Ataray), member of the Syrian party's national executive and head of the organizing office, Mahmud az-Zoubi, member of the party's regional executive and head of the peasants office, Ahmad Qabalan, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Damascus County Party Committee, Sadiq Sadiqni, ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to Budapest, Izzat Hassan, director of the party's general secretariat office, and Muhammad Abu Zarad, director of the party's foreign department.

LAZAR RECEIVES CUBAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

FL061345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Humberto Perez, president of the Cuban Central Planning Board (Juceplan), has arrived in the Hungarian capital Budapest, where he will have talks on the coordination of Hungarian-Cuban plans for 1981-1985. Perez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, was received at the airport by Lajos Faluvegi, vice president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office. Other Hungarian officials and Cuban Ambassador Jose Antonio Tabares Del Real were also present at the airport.

More on Perez

LD062150 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jul (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Cuban Deputy Prime Minister Humberto Perez, president of the Central Planning Council, in Budapest on Monday. Also present at the meeting were Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, and Jose Tabares, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Budapest.

GASPAR RECEIVES INDIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD062136 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jul (MTI)--Led by Indrajit Gupta, general secretary of the Indian Trade Union Congress (AITUC), a trade union delegation has arrived in Budapest. On Monday Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received the guests and carried on discussions with them on the relations between the two organizations and timely questions of the international trade union movement.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR, APRO GREET KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

LD012040 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jul (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent a telegram of greetings to Heng Samrin on his election as chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has congratulated Pen Sovan on his election as chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, while Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, greeted Chea Sim on his election as president of the Kampuchean National Assembly.

RADIO CITES HAVASI'S COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD062238 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Jul (MTI)--"Hungary's internal policy is characterized by a balanced and calm atmosphere and confidence in the party's policy. Social life is focused on economic building. The implementation of this year's economic plan is smooth and organized to a greater extent than in the previous years," states Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in his article analysing the economic experiences of the first five months this year. The article was published in the June issue of PARTELET (PARTY LIFE), the periodical of the HSWP CC.

"Beside favourable circumstances, factors which render our work difficult can also be observed. One of them is that national income grew less by one percent last year. Some external factors, e.g. the long lasting and increasing recession in the capitalist world, have an unfavourable influence on Hungary's [word indistinct] development. Thus the realization of the plan will constitute a greater task than it was expected.

"Some autumn agricultural works remained to be done this spring and it causes difficulties. Irregular rainfalls, frosts in April, the spring drought and sweltering heat were unfavourable for summer crops. Agriculture and the food industry are facing immense tasks. To achieve their targets, measures contributing to the development of the meat, poultry and sugar industries' production have been introduced among others.

"Hungarian people's economy advanced in harmony with the main requirements of the plan during the first five months this year. The external economic balance is close to the scheduled. Both rouble and non-rouble accounting exports grew dynamically, almost by eight percent. Industrial production fell behind the plans, and increased only by 2 percent. Energy consumption in 1981 was lower than in the previous year, however, electric power consumption increased by four percent", writes Ferenc Havasi.

"The labour force situation is poised and the demand for man power has further lessened. During the first four months in the year 34,000 workers less (2.1 percent) were engaged in the socialist industry than last year. The internal regrouping of labour force was aimed at covering the demands of new investments mainly for intensify export activity. Despite the abatement of demands, in some labour intensive fields, e.g. construction industry, retail trade and public transport in the capital, the shortage of manpower force is still considerable.

"The incomes of the inhabitants increased by 6.6 percent, which was more than scheduled. During the first five months the commodity fund and purchasing capacity was balanced and the supply of goods improved. Retail trade turnover exceeds the plan by 4 percent, and a well-balanced supply of goods is expected during the current year", emphasized Ferenc Havasi.

Concerning the changes in the organization of economic management, the HSWP secretary states: "The establishment of the Ministry of Industry has been completed by the end of January. Compared to the total of employees engaged in the previous three ministries, those of the heavy industry, light industry and metallurgy and machine industry, the number of employees is reduced by 600 in the new ministry.

"The measures on banning the growth of the administrative staffs and on the obligation of five per cent work force reduction in management authorities have reached the target. Staff increase stopped in these work places, moreover, decrease took place. Between 1975 and 1980 the administrative strength was reduced by 19,000 (9 per cent) at enterprises and cooperatives, and by 3,600 (6.2) at state management organizations.

"The implementation of the decree on the modernization of research network is under way. It is aimed at adjusting research to requirements to a greater extent. Considerable changes in the organization are expected to take place in 1982. The staff of research institutes is to be reduced from 36,000 to 26,000 and new development enterprises are to be established. The objective and subjective conditions of enterprise development and research in universities are also to be improved.

"Summing up the experiences of the first five months of the year, it can be established that the 1981 economic plan, in spite of external difficulties, can be accomplished. However, it requires a steady work, and greater efficiency and faster advance in all fields of economy than before", concluded Ferenc Havasi.

NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION TO INCREASE IN FUTURE

LD080212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Summary] A meeting of the mining industry workers trade union has discussed the production of mineral oil and natural gas in Hungary. It was noted at the session that Hungary will continue to produce 2 million tons of mineral oil and 6 billion cubic meters of natural gas annually. However, this will necessitate the location of new deposits and the fullest possible exploitation of the already available reserves.

Hungarian natural gas consumption is to increase in the coming years; it will gradually replace liquified mineral oil products and the use of heating and fuel oils in powerplants and homes. Gas will be connected to an additional 50-70,000 homes by 1985.

The product structure in the oil industry has considerably altered in recent years. Manufacture and exportation of natural gas derivatives, such as isobutane and isopentane, which are sought on the capitalist markets, have commenced. In the coming years, the oil industry will also take part in the expansion of production of domestic petrochemical and organic basic materials.

Provisions will be made to fulfill the demand for civil aviation fuel, and conditions will be created for the modern regeneration of used oils.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN DELEGATION'S VISIT--An Angolan public administration delegation led by Evaristo Domingos, member of the Politburo of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee, minister of provincial coordination and chairman of the Luanda Council, arrived in our country on Monday. The delegation studied the work of the Council of Ministers' Council Affairs Bureau and that of councils. Following its arrival, the delegation was received by Secretary of State Lajos Papp at his office and briefed by him on the activity of the Hungarian council system. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jun 81 p 5 AU]

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S RETURN--The Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, that has paid an official visit to the FRG returned home on Tuesday. The delegation was welcomed by Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly, at Ferihegy Airport. Norman Dencker, FRG ambassador in Budapest, was present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jun 81 p 5 AU]

REPORTAGE ON SOLIDARITY DOCKWORKERS' WARNING STRIKE

Representatives Begin Talks

LD072145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Talks began this evening at the Maritime Economy Office in Warsaw between the government and the National Coordinating Commission [KKK] of port workers of NSZZ Solidarity on the introduction of a dockworkers' charter.

Before the talks began, Minister Stanislaw Bejger, chairman of the government delegation and head of the Maritime Economy Office, told a PAP journalist that it was the government's intention to meet the dockworkers' demands halfway but that any possible settlement could not go beyond the limits laid down with other professional groups, for example, the shipyard workers and the miners. However, the dockworkers demands go further.

Talks Postponed

LD071411 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Gdansk-Gdynia--Talks have begun in the port of Gdynia between representatives of NSZZ Solidarity of all seaports, and S. Bejger, head of the Maritime Economy Office, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. The final form of the port workers charter, a document which has been recognized as essential to the settlement of the port workers' dispute constitutes the subject of the talks. During the meeting, the government side introduced amendments to the draft of the port workers' charter that had been presented earlier and accepted by the two sides. The workers' delegates did not agree to the amendments. The talks have been suspended until tomorrow.

Union Attitude 'Disturbing'

LD080808 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The sides talking last night failed to reach agreement on matters important to the dockworkers. Both sides claim that they demonstrated much good will, but only the union representatives consider the talks closed and demand unconditional implementation of their demands. It is worrying to hear statements which deny the need for further negotiations and which put the government representatives in a situation with no way out. The history of the last (?10) months shows that it is necessary to talk, and even the most difficult matters can be solved by such talks. Many examples of this could be given. It is disturbing that the union representatives said that the talks themselves are a compromise and that the arrival of the (?union member) in Warsaw is a compromise. I think that this is not so. To talk is a duty [words indistinct]. After a period of comparative peace an ultimate weapon has been reached for again.

Bejger Interview

LD080722 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Over to our reporter Andrzej Jelenski.

[Begin recording] Late last night, just before 0300 talks ended in Warsaw between the government group and representatives of the National Coordinating Commission of dockworkers dealing with the dockworkers' charter.

In an interview I asked Stanislaw Bejger, minister of the maritime economy office, how did the talks go? One has to say that a final agreement has not been reached.

[Bejger] No, we failed to complete the talks although we were very close. In fact we have accepted all the principal demands of our dockworker colleagues and we prepared a draft protocol of an agreement. The government side has accepted [word indistinct] the draft charter [word indistinct] which has been worked out with the help of NSZZ Solidarity. [passage indistinct] We wanted to exclude from the draft matters which go beyond the rights possessed at present by the groups which have the greatest rights, that is, rights incorporated in the miners' charter, the metallurgical workers' charter and [words indistinct].

[Question] When will you resume talks on this issue?

[Answer] We are ready to hold talks even today if the union agrees. [Passage indistinct]

[Question] I would like to ask you the same question: Why have the talks been interrupted?

[Answer] Because the government side (?refused) all our compromise proposals. [Passage indistinct]

A 1-hour warning strike will begin at 1000. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

1-Hour Warning Strike Begins

LD080858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] As we have already reported this morning, at the Office of Maritime Economy in Warsaw, another round of talks between a government team and the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity dockworkers on implementation of the dockworkers' charter ended without agreement.

In ports and (?port) enterprises a 1-hour warning strike is now in progress.

Further on Strike

NC080945 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Jul (AFP)—Some 40,000 dockers staged a one-hour warning strike at four Polish ports today, after negotiations with the authorities over a dockers' charter broke down in the early hours, a union source said.

Factory sirens and boat horns signalled the start of the protest at 10:00 a.m. (0800 GMT) in the Baltic ports of Gdansk, Gdynia, Kolobrzeg and Szczecin.

Dockers downed tools and put on the red and white arm-bands of the Solidarity independent union federation, while national colours were run up around all four port towns. Work resumed exactly one hour later.

The strike, Poland's first major stoppage in three months, followed the overnight collapse of talks in Warsaw between a dockers' delegation and the director of the Maritime Trade Bureau, Stanislaw Bejger.

The text of the dockers' charter was adopted on May 5 after a first round of negotiations, but disagreements emerged about details of the document.

Dockers delegation leader Henryk Parasiewicz told state radio today that the union side had believed the charter to be definitive but that the government had later said it could not accept all its clauses.

Talks aimed at settling the problem opened in Gdansk on Monday night, and it was when they broke down that the threat of a one-hour token strike was announced by the union side, accompanied by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

A survey among dock workers showed that the strike had 93 percent backing.

A second round of talks opened last night, but at 3:00 a.m. today (0100 GMT) the two sides declared that their standpoints could not be reconciled.

Today's strike was not authorised by Solidarity's supreme organ, the National Consultative Commission (KKP), although union statutes insist on prior consultation.

But dockers have interpreted Mr Walesa's presence at Monday's negotiations as tacit KKP support.

The dockers' charter includes a number of social, pay and health concessions, some of which Mr Bejger has said exceeded benefits already granted to others such as miners and naval dockyard workers.

Dockers' union representatives have already warned that further industrial action will follow if agreement is not reached within seven days.

Staff on the state airline LOT are meanwhile on "strike alert," threatening a four-hour strike tomorrow and an indefinite stoppage on July 24 unless the government accepts the staff's nominee as general manager.

Strike Ends; Statement Issued

LD080954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] No agreement was reached between the government delegation and the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity dockworkers on implementation of the dockworkers charter. Thus, following a prior announcement, a 1-hour warning strike was held today in ports and port enterprises. Our Gdansk correspondent reports that work resumed as soon as the strike finished.

A statement issued by Solidarity says that if a binding decision is not made within the next 7 days, the National Coordinating Commission will set a date for an all-out strike.

Seamen's Union Holds Plenum

LD072040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A plenary session of the Central Board of the Seamen and Port Workers Union was held today in Gdansk. The Central Board of the union is of the opinion that negotiations at all levels of the state administration, including the government commission, ought to be conducted with the participation of all interested trade unions. The participants in the session support the workforces of the sea ports, which are trying to achieve implementation of the port workers' charter. According to the union, the charter should also include the employees of river ports.

LOT AIRLINES PLANNED 9 JULY STRIKE REPORTED

LD072134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The management of Polish Airlines, LOT, announces that because of the strike planned for 9 July, from 0800 till 1200, by Solidarity at LOT there will be serious delays on this day in departures and arrivals of overseas flights. As far as domestic flights are concerned, some flights will be cancelled. Detailed information can be obtained from the LOT offices.

The decision on the warning strike results from a conflict which arose due to a dispute concerning the appointment to the post of chief director of LOT. A working group of the Confederation of the Autonomous Trade Unions has sent PAP a communique supporting the decision of the Autonomous Trade Unions active in LOT to carry out some form of protest action on 9 July without a work stoppage. The members of the working group stress that [word indistinct] days before the beginning of the PZPR congress and on the eve of the Central Committee plenum the strike could have (?consequences other than those expected).

WALESA SPEAKS AT GDANSK SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD071344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Mieczyslaw Serafin report from Gdansk]

[Text] The report-back and election campaign of the Solidarity union in the Gdansk region has entered a new phase. The first general meeting of delegates began on Thursday. It was originally planned to last 2 days, but due to the enormous amount of work and differences of opinion concerning issues of little importance, debate was extended to noon on Sunday. In its report the auditing commission critically assessed the work of the MKZ [Interfactory Founding Committee] clerical apparatus, indicating a number of formal infringements. A discussion on election procedure took up most of the time. A resolution on a procedure which includes the principle of maximum representation for all regional centers, and the allocation of the number of places in proportion to the number of members for 10 subregions was adopted. Also the principle of members not combining union functions was passed. In the programmatic discussion, merits of the departing officers, who operated in extremely difficult and complicated sociopolitical conditions, were emphasized. However, no criticism was spared, particularly for their not accounting for 21 points of the Gdansk accord. Also cases were mentioned indicating the creation of a split among the leading union activists. Such a split would devalue the word Solidarity.

A letter addressed to the premier and the Sejm speaker was read at the meeting concerning a decision on the showing of the movie "The Iron Man." A resolution was approved postponing the acceptance of the report of departing officers until the second stage of the meeting.

In accordance with the agenda, Lech Walesa, chairman of the Gdansk MKZ, took the floor. Speaking about the union's strategy and tactics he said: Let us hold on for 1 year, let us not divide, let us forgo quarrels, or we will be losers. Eight candidates were proposed for the post of regional chairman, including Lech Walesa; two persons resigned and one failed to obtain the required number of votes, so only five candidates will run. Walesa's refusal to stand as candidate for the national congress created some sensation, but he will be able to take part in the congress if he is elected chairman of the region.

The second round of the meeting is scheduled for 13-14 July.

PAP REPORTS WALESA REMARKS AT GDYNIA CONFERENCE

LD070924 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)--The regional conference of Solidarity delegates from the entire Gdansk region has ended in Gdynia as the debates extended from two to four days. There were 610 delegates representing the over half-a-million body of members.

Speaking on the third day of the debates, Lech Walesa said: "We are debating here for yet another day, and what? Nothing but sit down and cry. Has anyone considered that cigarettes run even shorter, that market supply is going to the dogs? If this continues, those who applauded us in August 1980 would be throwing stones at us. We must at last consider what we've got to do, not to multiply the 680 of our agreements but to start finally realizing them."

Among the five candidates running for the chairman of Solidarity's Gdansk regional authorities are Andrzej Gwiazda, Bogdan Lis and Lech Walesa. Mr Walesa did not accept his candidacy for the national congress but the doors are open for him if he gets elected as chief of Solidarity's Gdansk chapter. This, however, will be known only after the election scheduled for July 13 and 14.

Solidarity's conference of the Bydgoszcz region has also come to an end after the delegates elected a 51-man regional board headed by Jan Rulewski.

AVANTI INTERVIEWS KOR DISSIDENT LEADER KURON

PM070939 Rome AVANTI in Italian 28-29 Jun 81 pp 1, 24

[Unattributed undated interview in Warsaw with Polish Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] leader Jacek Kuron: "Letter Against Poland"]

[Text] Question: How will the situation in Poland change following the 11th Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee?

Answer: To understand how the situation in Poland will change following the plenum and the CPSU Central Committee letter you must understand what the Soviets wanted when they wrote the letter, which is something that we do not know but can try to understand. One reason could be that the Soviets wanted to achieve that which they wrote. Perhaps this was the very aim, and if so it means that they wanted to intervene. Indeed, during the plenum, according to what a friend of mine has said, when the question was raised of whether to implement their requests, that is, whether or not Kania and Jaruzelski should be replaced by Olzowski and Grabski, I cannot imagine the Central Committee taking the decision to eliminate the party, but I can imagine the party ceasing to exist, because there would have been an inevitable protest from the party grassroots, from Solidarity and from the workers, and hence a Soviet intervention. There would have been a spontaneous confrontation between opposing forces. That would have been the moment when the Soviets would have had to intervene.

If that is what they thought, then their aim was an intervention. On the other hand, it is difficult to know how well informed they are of the situation in Poland. We do not know this: Perhaps they are well informed, perhaps not; but you cannot say that they are not informed at all. Therefore it must be admitted that there would have been an outright earthquake. Therefore, if that is the case, it means that they had their sights on an intervention. The second hypothesis is that they were requests presented as if negotiations were under way: I have given so much and must therefore receive so much.

The Soviets are worried about the situation in the party, and in any case I am not surprised that they wanted to consolidate the PZPR so as to have a stronger and not a disunited party. If so, this is why they wrote such a threatening letter; this is the reason for the tactic which they have adopted until now. Be that as it may, if the second hypothesis is correct, they have been very clever and have obtained what they wanted. But paradoxically the party has been consolidated against its own will, and it is the forces of the technical and pragmatic center that will win the congress. This can already be forcast--naturally, presupposing that the congress does take place.

In a sense, following last August's events, a situation was reached in which even the government has something to say to society, so that society can take it into consideration. I would like to add that I regard the economic program that Jaruzelski presented to the Sejm as positive: while political positions can vary, the measures adopted have a significant importance. But we must not think about this. As far as economic problems are concerned, we have moved away from a standstill. So if the second hypothesis is valid, everything is fine: There is no threat of intervention either now or until the congress. From this viewpoint you could say that nothing has changed.

In any case, if they were thinking of an intervention, it means that theirs is not a firm decision, because if they had wanted to intervene they would already have done so, since they certainly do not need any special conditions to do so. From the viewpoint of the timeliness of such a decision, for them it is worse now than before. the renewal here has become stronger, not weaker, and therefore all the steps that have been taken in this direction consititute a worse general situation for a possible future intervention on their part.

This is why I say that everything must change, because it is necessary to understand what Jaruzelski has created. I cannot repeat his words, but I infer that a certain system has ceased to function--except that Jaruzelski said so in much vaguer terms. A system based on a monopoly by the party leadership and the state, as far as decisionmaking is concerned, has ceased to exist. It has been destroyed by a major social movement, the movement of the entire old system, and now it must rebuild a new one. [sentence as published] But this system can only be realized on two conditions, one contrary to the other.

The basic condition is that it is accepted by society, and that it is a social movement. Many people, dominated by caution, are willing to accept agreements [compromessi] with the Soviet Union but are unable to understand this fact. Of course, many agreements can be reached with the Soviet Union, but the major agreement must be reached with society itself, and only later does it need to be accepted by the Soviet Union.

The other condition is that there must be a radical change in the form of activity of all sectors of society so that this system can change. We must rebuild another one with the state and we must do so. [sentence as published] Obviously this cannot be done if there are any conflicts, and this is why we must surmount them, without question. I can suggest this general formula: The new state must be built within the mass social movements; a new democratic movement must be established which, aware of outside limits, will limit itself.

The crux of the problem is precisely this: To what extent is this society capable of limiting itself while all attempts to limit its growth imposed from outside fail. However, it is not difficult to do this if the issue is presented to society in the right way, because the new mass movement is capable of shouldering the responsibility of managing the enterprises and it is with this very matter that the new form of workers self-management is concerned.

Question: From what you say, it seems that you are more pessimistic than you were 2-3 months ago.

Answer: I personally believe that they will not intervene if we do all that is necessary.

Perhaps now I regard it as more serious than I did before, but how could one fail to believe that the problem is more real now? The letter is a reality, a fact, because the letter names two names. If it did not name these two names, it would be a different matter.

Question: What remains of the democratic opposition following last summer's events?

Answer: The democratic opposition virtually ended when Solidarity was formed and from this viewpoint there is no point in talking in terms of an opposition. This is why I now see more of a need for a movement that has a trade union plan but which will emerge outside the trade union. Indeed, the trade union cannot constitute a force carrying forward a plan for the functioning of the social system: The plan must be expressed by the trade union, but then it must be implemented. It is precisely in this context that groups can be formed, but they must be new groups. The time has come to formulate a program. The organization has a leading role inasmuch as first there must be the people to support and implement a program and only after that can you start talking about the various forms of organization. Instead there is an abundance of ideas and only symbolic acts.

Moczulski has said that we will take power into our hands, and someone else has said that this will happen after the process; people say that the KOR will be dissolved and that the KOR has not been working since 1 September. However, it was not the major propaganda offensive which dissolved it and it is necessary to avoid thinking in terms of a retreat, because if it were interpreted in that way it would be a negative effect; it must be understood that a certain form is finished and that the time has come to find another one before the fall.

Question: The electoral phase of the congress has begun within Solidarity. Is it already possible to identify trends and characteristic phenomena?

Answer: Solidarity is holding elections. There is a major movement of huge democratic changes, but the problem remains of what fruits will result from this movement, that is, from the new forms. Solidarity's future is to become a trade union, and it will become one when it produces results. New forces are emerging that will begin new forms, new activities will begin, but only when self-management is stronger will it be possible to say that Solidarity has become more like a trade union.

But other forms of organization are emerging that can be identified with self-management. One example could be the movement of regional councils and another the movement of so-called "propaganda groups." After a certain time everything becomes frozen and this is why we must ensure that the trade union becomes a permanent kind of movement, because the creation of a movement is the only path that leads to a real trade union.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY WORDS, DEEDS

AU071255 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Jun 81 p 5

[Col Leslaw Wojtasik article: "Words Versus Reality"]

[Excerpts] During his meetings at Lublin and in Silesia Lech Walesa decisively and clearly dissociated himself from all kinds of anti-Soviet actions and condemned the cases of defacing the gratitude monuments. He said that Solidarity had nothing to do with such cases and that they were acts of provocation against Solidarity organized by unknown persons.

No one wants to question Lech Walesa's statements or to doubt their sincerity, but the facts show that the propaganda and information activities of many Solidarity organizations in the field display open anti-Soviet features.

For example, issue 1 of PRAWORZADNOSC [Legality] dated January 1981, which was enclosed as a supplement to SOLIDARNOSC OPOLSZCZYZNY [Opole Solidarity], carries a speech entitled "Paying Homage to the 3 May Constitution" that was made by Tadeusz Szczudlowski, member of the "Young Poland Movement," on the 189th anniversary of that Constitution at Jan Sobieski's monument in Gdansk. Here is an excerpt:

"Today there is no place in the Polish People's Republic for such a great national day, but there is place for homage to the Polish Committee for National Liberation, which was set up in Moscow on the model of the Targowica Confederation, and to the Stalinist July manifesto, which smacks of the Targowica Act, which was also published in Chelm under a false date, which put under Russian rule far more territory than was the case during the third partition of Poland and which fully confirmed Stalin's and Hitler's fourth partition of Poland in 1939." Further: "Homage is also paid to the 1945 Polish-Soviet treaty, which includes inter alia Stalin's 'guarantee' that is the exact replica of Empress Catherine's II 'guarantee,' and to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, which makes the Polish nation legally dependent on the PZPR and the USSR."

Other examples:

--On 12 January 1981 Solidarity of the Plock petrochemical combine distributed leaflets that read: "Withdraw Soviet teams from the Karlino oil rescue operations. Construct a Karlino-Plock oil pipeline. Withdraw Soviet and GDR teams from the Baltic seabed oil prospecting operation."

--On 21 March 1981 secondary school pupils gathered in Warsaw's Stare Miasto [Old Town] and made a bonfire of notebooks on Russian language, history and geography. Solidarity representative distributed leaflets on Bydgoszcz events.

--On 8 April 1981 Solidarity displayed a leaflet showing a man in front of the Orbis travel bureau and the caption: "Visit the Soviet Union before the Russians visit us" and citing an excerpt from a poem about the NKVD, Gestapo and the Security Office (UB).

--On 3 May 1981 J. Kulaj spoke during the Szczecin Voivodship ceremony of consecrating a Solidarity banner in the presence of Western diplomats and a French trade union delegation and said inter alia: "The peasants have learned to see things. Seeing them, they continue to force their scythes to cut out evil." He also said: "The Soviet soldiers continue to cut down our forests, to throw up barbed wire obstacles and to build observation towers. That is why we need scythes to charge and cut down all that to shreds and not to wait until they do us in."

--On 29 May 1981 the chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee in Zawiercie demanded that Armii Kadzieckiej Street and Majakowskiego Street should be given other names.

We can also remind Lech Walesa of passages in his statements to Western correspondents that contained clearly hostile remarks insofar as the Soviet Union is concerned.

--In an interview given to UPI newsmen on 10 December 1980 he said: "You will wake up some day and see that it is too late for a logical solution. You give in too much to the Russians, and one day it will be too late.

--In an interview for ABC TV (the United States) on 12 December 1980: "Our union is not provocative. The USSR is provocative. This [Poland] is our country, and we will stay here, whether they like it or not."

Some conclusions can be drawn from the aforementioned examples:

First, it is not quite true that Solidarity does not wage an anti-Soviet campaign.

Second, it is true that there is no evidence to show that Solidarity members have participated in desecrating the gratitude monuments to the Soviet soldiers and other memorials, but the above facts warrant the assertion that Solidarity's propaganda activities create an atmosphere favorable to such conduct.

Third, if Chairman Walesa states in front of millions and millions of TV viewers that Solidarity does not wage anti-Soviet propaganda and is against such propaganda, one expects deeds to follow his words. One can imagine this as follows: The Solidarity central authorities will more resolutely tell their local organizations to eliminate from their propaganda the open or concealed anti-Soviet accents. That would be practical implementation of the principle of accord between word and deeds--a principle that Solidarity values so highly.

BRANCH TRADE UNIONS' OFFICIAL SPEAKS TO PAP

LD072312 Warsaw PAP in English 2047 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP)--Branch Unions affiliate over 5 million employees, Stanislaw Cieniuch, executive secretary of Branch Trade Unions Consultative Commission told PAP. Those statistics are based on an [word indistinct] members' contributions over the recent months. The composition of Branch Unions reflects the socio-occupational structure of employees in Poland. 30 unions participate in the work of the commission.

The Branch Unions firmly remain open class positions. However, the sphere of ideological principles does not seem to me the most important thing in contacts with other trade unions, including Solidarity, the Branch Unions spokesman said. We have the interests of our members in common. What is most important in the present difficult situation when ad hoc measures must be taken early are concrete joint efforts aimed at extricating the country from the cirsis and alleviating the burden of everyday life. At the level of factories significant progress has now been achieved in cooperation between unions. Things vary at higher levels.

Asked whether the government discriminates against the branch movement and favours other unions, the representative of the Consultative Commission said that there are ups and downs. It does happen that we suffer from misconceived evaluations subordinated to ad hoc tactics. We witness statements and actions of some government officials who are trying to wheel and deal. In situations of conflict the authorities are inclined to make concessions to radical or even extremist demands and actions. I believe that this practice unnecessarily leads to a radicalization of the activity of trade unions.

AUTONOMOUS UNIONS FORM REGIONAL TEAM IN LODZ

LD071304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The first regional team of Autonomous Unions in the country has been created in Lodz. The decision on this issue was made late last night during the session of the Lodz consultative team of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions. The regional team is composed of representatives ofthe Autonomous Unions united in this confederation and of three unions who act in the capacity of observers.

PZPR DRAFT STATUTE COMBINES DEMOCRACY, CENTRALISM

LD071512 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 7 Jul 81

["New PUWP Statute: Democracy and Centralism"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP)--The activities of the Polish United Workers' Party, its members, party organizations and bodies, as well as their executive organs are directed by Leninist norms of party life.

Democratic centralism and intra-party democracy are the two main principles of party life. Their inseparable observance in practical party functioning is a necessary condition for the PUWP's ideological, political and operative unity, says the new PUWP draft statute.

Institutional safeguards of intra-party democracy and democratic centralism are one of the most important and fundamental changes in the PUWP statute. They secure the practical fulfillment of such obvious features of democracy as secret elections of all party bodies and party authorities and basic units are based, collective decisionmaking by the authorities with simultaneous individual responsibility of party members for the decisions and their fulfillment, the right to make decisions according to the level of personal competence, openness of party life, the right of every party member to freely discuss and criticize on party platforms, to evaluate his own work and attitude and that of other party members, as well as the functioning of party authorities on all levels.

It should be stressed at this point that the draft statute does not strive to set democracy and centralism in a stiff, formal and one-track relationship. Neither is this possible nor necessary. Applied in accord with Leninst principles of party life, these two principles give the PUWP some flexibility, which ensures that the party is able to combine free discussion and searching with effective operation, based on the only democratic principle of the minority subordinating itself to the voice of the majority. In such conditions, democracy does not allow centralism to become warped into a bureaucratic dictatorship. Centralism, in turn, keeps democracy away from anarchy.

These transformations in party life were presented by first secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Kania during the session of the Congress Commission. Kania said that there is a great need for deep-going democracy to function within the party alongside democratic centralism as the ability to rally all PUWP members round one programme, round a policy aimed to counteract the current difficulties and create conditions in which the same mistakes are not committed again.

BARCIKOWSKI REMARKS AT WARSKI SHIPYARD CITED

LD070916 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Jul (PAP)--Problems related to the functioning of the country and the party were the subject of a meeting of a group of delegates to the 9th PUWP Congress held with PUWP activists of the Warski Shipyard in Szczecin.

Member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, who is a member of the shipyard party organization, took the floor twice during the meeting. He said, among other things:

About the responsibility of people guilty of offenses, power abuse or error: Those people are and will be brought to account. Cases lodged with the prosecutor will be brought to court. The findings of the Grabski commission will be presented to congress delegates.

About the leading role of the PUWP: The implementation of the principle of the party's leading role is connected with the party's work in the sphere of the programme, with plans for development and the solving of problems. The programmes are to provide information about the direction, orientation for the activity of the party and the state. The party should implement those programmes after they have received the general endorsement of its members active on different levels of management, in different socio-economic and political organizations, in the authorities, self-government, and administrative bodies.

Barcikowski said this about the safeguards against new crises: Changes in the statute are to ensure intra-party democracy on the one hand, and on the other, the party's efficient work.

I see this democracy and those statute-inscribed safeguards to be an important guarantee for the party to prevent possible deformations or abuses. Naturally, one must also appreciate the work of self-government, developing democracy on an all-social scale.

Asked how he understood Polish socialism, Barcikowski said he does not use the term Polish socialsim or some other socialism. I believe that socialism is a universal concept, and when it is constructed in Poland, it is Polish, he said. We do not need to oppose our socialism to anyone. [as received] What we need is wise action in the cause of a socialism which would suit our citizens and would be an attainment of our party. Speaking about this problem, Barcikowski also indicated certain differences between Poland and other socialist states, the need to work out our own good experiences, but (?also to) draw on the experience of other socialist states.

Barcikowski said that the 9th congress will be the first congress for nearly 90 percent of the delegates. A new generation of young activists is entering the life of the party. The prevalent age group at the congress will be 30 to 45 years, an age which is the prime of creative powers. This is a promising change.

In reply to a question about the RZECZYWISTOSC weekly, Barcikowski said he does not know who decided to found it. The weekly represents a certain milieu whose views he does not share.

In his speech Barcikowski also referred to the desecration of Soviet graves. He said the issue is a special concern for the authorities. It is a specially disquieting problem. Most of the perpetrators detained so far are adolescents.

In conclusion he said we must apply ourselves in earnest to economic matters. We have drowned in politics. We have wasted a lot of time politicking while we have been sinking in an ever deeper economic crisis.

POZNAN, SUWALKI, SZCZECIN PARTY COMMITTEES MEET

LD072308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The first plenary session of the newly elected party voivodship committee took place today in Poznan. The session was devoted to organizational matters. The issue of helping farmers in this year's harvest was also discussed. Representatives of works enterprises in Poznan have now created a few hundred-strong team of experts which will come to help in repairing agricultural equipment. In the resolution that was passed the participants in the plenum expressed their protest and indignation over the desecration of graves of Soviet soldiers. They appeal to the whole of the Wielkopolska community requesting a resolute denouncement of the acts that are contrary to the ethics and honor of Poles in the deepest sense.

The newly elected Suwalki Voivodship Party Committee also met today at a plenary session. An 18-strong executive of the voivodship committee was elected. However, the composition of the voivodship committee secretariat has not been established. Only one secretary was elected: He is Jozef Swierzbinski, former director of a construction combine in Elk. Materials prepared for the congress were discussed during the session.

Also today, the Szczecin Voivodship Party Committee met at a plenary session. The session was devoted to an assessment of the precongress discussion and to defining the stance of the party voivodship organization for the ninth congress.

POLISH OCEAN LINES PZPR GROUP MEETS IN GDYNIA

LD072306 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A plenum of the PZPR Works Committee of the Polish Ocean Lines has held a session in Gdynia in which 23 secretaries of the primary party organizations from ships standing in Gdansk and Gdynia took part. It dealt with the directions of work of the party works organization since the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee and with organizational issues. After the report by first secretary E. Kieronczyk, 15 comrades took the floor. Issues connected with the imparting of information to ships were discussed. A critical attitude was taken to information contained in GLOS MARYNARZA I RYBAKA. [Voice of the Sailor and Fisherman] The political and social atmosphere aboard ships and in land enterprises as well as the cooperation with organizations of the community, and in particular with the Solidarity trade union, were discussed.

Attention was directed to breaches of party discipline and nonobservance of work regulations. A resolute protest was expressed concerning the distribution of leaflets whose contents contribute to the nervous and tense atmosphere and do not promote unity among the crew. The management of the Polish Ocean Lines was decisvely supported in its efforts to overcome the present economic difficulties and to keep all ships operational. The plenum endorsed the composition of the works commission for party control, including its chairman E. Malawski, and also the proposal of the executive of the works committee to set up four working teams. In connection with the election of A. Kukielko as secretary of the municipal committee in Gdynia, the plenum of the works committee released him from the post of secretary and expressed its thanks. The contents of the resolution adopted by the plenum will be given in the next transmission.

PZPR MEMBER WARNS OF PITFALLS IN RENEWAL PROCESS

LD072200 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an article by Lech Witkoski, a secretary of the PZPR committee at the Nicholas Copernicus University in Torun. L. Witkowski writes, in part:

For a number of months now Poland has been experiencing tension of a revolutionary breakthrough nature. We must take an increasingly critical look at ourselves. When one listens to the proposals of certain local leaders and heroes one cannot help but clutch one's head in despair. We are often being pushed toward confrontation by people on both sides of the barricades who consider themselves to be enemies but who act in the same direction guided by the joint logics of "the worse the better."

For instance, there is Jan Rulewski, whose surname has become the symbol of a tragedy which has nearly happened. In a television news program Rulewski made a statement in connection with calling off the strike after the Bydgoszcz events. Jan Rulewski said for his own part, for all to hear, that a strike might be called at any time in the future: "Tomorrow, or 3 July, or a day before the congress." By saying this he has shown himself to be a person who either does not understand what he is saying or who is cynically not covering up the fact that the fate of Poland is of no concern to him at all.

The second example is Zbigniew Iwanow. He is a well-known person from the party renewal movement, a person who has become the symbol of disagreement with some of the methods for solving disputes within the party. Many of us were opposed to the decision to exclude Iwanow from the party. But when we were all faced with a national tragedy following the warning strike in response to the Bydgoszcz events and when the general strike was called off it turned out that Iwanow was of the opinion that there must be no compromises and that one should be rigid to the bitter end. On another occasion Iwanow said that the saving of the party was of no concern to him.

People have appeared on both in the party renewal movement and also in Solidarity who combine their radical criticism of the past period with a tendency toward mysterious [zagovorcheskiy] methods in organizing our social movement, toward transforming coordinating organs into rigid operational structures with a definite hierarchy of power. These structures are the embryo of a new political oligarchy which, to all intents and purposes, stands above society. The paradox is that these "radicals" are using the worst models of the past period. They must be especially feared.

DIVERSIFIED SOCIETY NEEDS TO BE UNIFIED UNDER PZPR

LD070936 Warsaw PAP in English 0848 GMT 7 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP)--In an article headlined "Unity of Diversity," Wieslaw Rogowski wrote in TRYBUNA LUDU:

"There is a pressing need for the Polish United Workers' Party to maintain and intensify its political influence, its importance and links with the society, and at the same time work out new, better and more equitable forms of cooperation with patriotic forces, with the allied parties--the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, Social-Christian groups, trade unions and youth organizations. That also calls for a greater participation of people of no party affiliation in state bodies--in People's Councils, the Sejm, and the government.

"The satisfaction of this postulate requires great prudence of all those concerned, a sense of responsibility, common sense, and not emotions. It must be remembered that the present stormy period has brought to light great political differences. Those differences call for a profound analysis, even struggle. We are witnessing a (?revival of) reactionary social views, programmes and groups, like the heirs of Pilsudski or extreme nationalists. They are trying to influence the society, fanning, for instance, anti-Soviet tendencies. However, the thinking majority of the society is aware of those dangers. Though from different viewpoints, this majority agrees on one thing: This game is absolutely contrary to the interests of Poland.

"The most important thing now is to bring this diversified society together, to unify it on the ground of the socialist system and under the leadership of the PUWP. It is not only possible, but actually exigent. However, the condition is the recognition of the fact that the society has never been, is not and will not be monolith. Differences of attitudes, motivations and ideological views are real facts which cannot be discarded without doing harm to truth and political realism, to the interests of socialist Poland, and without repudiating the Marxist imperative of examining the reality with all its class, ideological and political contradictions. They must be surmounted, but not repudiated or hushed up. Otherwise nothing can be changed," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

NOWE DROGI MAY/JUNE ISSUE CONTENTS PUBLISHED

AU070843 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] PAP--The May/June issue of NOWE DROGI, the theoretical and political organ of the PZPR Central Committee,is devoted chiefly to the 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The issue carries the Politburo plenum report read by First Secretary S. Kania; the resolution on convening the ninth party congress and on electing congress delegates; the resolution on precongress discussion; the resolution on appointing the commission to appraise and accelerate investigations into responsibility for errors; S. Kania's concluding plenum speech; speeches from the floor; and speeches submitted for inclusion in plenum records.

The issue also carries the program theses for the ninth party congress entitled: "Programmatic Assumptions for Developing Socialist Democracy and for Strengthening the PZPR's Leading Role in the Country's Socialist Construction and Socioeconomic Stabilization."

In addition, issue 5/6 of NOWE DROGI carries the following articles: Konstantin Chernenko--Acting in a Leninist Manner; Rober Bryla and Boleslaw Karwat--The Essence of Discussion About the Party; and Przemyslaw Wojcik--Marx's and Engels' Theory of Alienation and Disalienation. The column letters--materials--views carries Tadeusz Grabski's speech made at the Ninth Central Committee Plenum on 7 October 1977. T. Grabski was first secretary of the Konin Voivodship PZPR Committee at the time.

'GENERATIONS' DISCUSSION FORUM ESTABLISHED

AU071239 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 1 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[J.O. report: "The 'Generations' Forum"]

[Text] Another discussion forum--"Generations"--was set up in Warsaw on 25 June 1981. It includes 80 persons--party members who are former and present activists of the youth movement.

The forum's chief aim is to join the precongress discussion and then to formulate views on how the ninth congress resolutions should be implemented.

The forum's activities observe the party statutes and the principles of party life. Below we cite some passages from the document, "Our Position," that was adopted at the forum's first meeting. The forum participants stress their origins and write that their decision to bind themselves to the party was dictated by their activities in the youth movement.

The awareness of the dramatic nature of the situation and of the supreme threat to our national and state existence compels us to raise our voices, "Our Position" states. "The party's weakness demonstrated against this background the lack of unity within its leadership and the lack of a political program for struggling for socialism--a program that could rally the party masses and the forces of progress--make it necessary for us to raise our voices."

The forum evaluates the sociopolitical situation in the country and in the party and asserts inter alia that one result of that situation is further pauperization of the poor and enrichment of the rich as well as further deterioration of the fortunes of large families and young married couples. According to the forum participants, the sources of such a situation are rooted in the errors of the seventies and in the opposition's present political struggle and unceasing offensive seeking to carry through changes in the system. The crisis can be overcome only with the help of a clear program society understands--a feasible program.

The issue of democracy occupies an important place in the program. The forum participants stress the need to promote that democracy, emphasizing at the same time that "freedom has no bounds in socialism, but it ends where it violates the principle of social justice and creates conditions for exploitation and where it undermines state security. He who is for socialism as a ruling system must be aware of those limitations."

SZCZECIN MOVEMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON PARTY STATUS

LD072240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Szczecin Communist Movement, which started its activity recently, has adopted a declaration which defines its attitude toward the situation in the party before the ninth extraordinary congress.

It is stated in the declaration that it is the aim of the movement to consolidate the party on the basis of the historically shaped traditions and organizational principles of the revolutionary workers movement. Members of the movement have also adopted a resolution on the situation in the party in which they state that if the aims and the tasks of socialist renewal are to be implemented the party itself must undergo a process of renewal in order to become a party with a class profile.

PAP REPORTS KATOWICE FORUM 2 JULY RESOLUTIONS

LD072302 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP)--The Katowice Party Forum held its third meeting on July 2. It adopted two resolutions and extended a message to the Poznan Forum of Communists, the texts of which PAP received today.

In the first document "On the Implmentation of the Resolutions of the 11th PUWP CC Plenum", the forum granted support to the decisions of the 11th plenum, called for its consistent implmentation and censured the lack of consistency in the implementation of the decisions of previous CC plenary meetings. The forum also expressed gratitude for the support that the CPSU CC letter granted to Polish communists.

In its other resolution "On the Participation of Workers in Party Authorities", the Katowice Forum expressed dissatisfaction at the low (?number) of workers among congress delegates and an progressive elimination of them in elections to party authorities. The forum blamed this on rightwing and opportunist forces in the party.

In the letter to the Poznan Forum of Communists, the Katowice Forum expressed its support for the resolution of the Poznan Forum of 16 June.

APPOINTMENT OF BISHOP GLEMP AS NEW PRIMATE REPORTED

LD071146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] According to information received from the Central Council of the Episcopate of Poland, the holy father has appointed Bishop Jozef Glemp as archbishop of Gneizno and Warsaw and primate of Poland. Until now Bishop Jozef Glemp has been the ordinary of Warmia. The communique was signed by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, deputy chairman of the Conference of the Polish Episcopate, and Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Conference of the Episcopate.

Leaders Greet New Primate

LD071908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] In connection with the appointment by Pope John Paul II of Father Dr Jozef Glemp to the post of archbishop of Warsaw and Gniezno and primate of Poland, Stanislaw Kania, Henryk Jablonski and Wojciech Jaruzelski have sent him a telegram with best wishes of success in the service to the church and the nation.

We express our profound conviction, reads the telegram, that continuing the work of his great predecessor, the primate will develop everything which links the Polish people and serves the homeland. At the present moment, Poland particularly needs such a unifying support. In the fulfillment of this important mission, in the unfolding of the great values conducive to internal peace and the good of the homeland, the authorities of the Polish People's Republic fully appreciate and will continue to fully appreciate the responsible part played by the church and the primate.

Weekly Interviews Primate

LD072148 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP)--No 28 issue of the weekly ZA I PRZECIW (FOR AND AGAINST) carries an interview with His Excellency Dr Jozef Glemp, (the new primate of Poland). Asked about his evaluation of Cardinal Wyszynski's legacy, he said:

"I worked at the Polish Primate's Secretariat for almost 12 years, until my consecration as bishop. Many priests exerted their influence on my posture, but the person of the primate affected most the shaping of my pastoral personality. Using the simplest words to define my relationship with the primate, I might say that it was one between the father and a son. Already during my studies in Rome the primate directed my preparations for work in the Primate of Poland's Secretariat.

"Many things have helped to unite me with my spiritual father--including the injuries we sustained in a car crash in 1968. At the end of my 12-year spell in the Secretariat the primate asked me if I would agree to assume the Warmia Bishopric. This was actually my leave-taking from the primate whose health was not robust. But on the eve of St Adalbert's feast, on April 21 1979, I was consecrated bishop by the primate in Gniebno. This was the last bishopric consecration to be performed by the primate."

"We must evaluate the activity of the cardinal, as bishop for 35 years and primate for 33 years, from the angle of our changing postwar [word indistinct]. We owe it to God's providence that such an exceptional man carried on his mission over those difficult years."

Dr Jozef Glemp said in conclusion: "I believe that Poland will be industrious and thereby will prosper, well-organized, beautiful and, judging by the developments of the last few years, people will be better, which means closer to God."

RADIO, TELEVISION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN REPLACED

LD071934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A change was made today in the post of chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, Polish radio and television. The chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Wladyslaw Loranc to the post of chairman of the committee. The chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, Zdzislaw Balicki, will transfer to work in the diplomatic service.

Wladyslaw Loranc was a long-term employee of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. He held the posts of editor-in-chief of the Polish radio broadcasting station in Krakow and first deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. He recently worked in the Ministry of Culture and Art in the post of undersecretary of state. He is a member of the PZPR.

In connection with the appointment of Wladyslaw Loranc, a meeting of the Presidium of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs was held at the committee, in which Stefan Olszowski, Politbuto member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, and head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the Central Committee, Leslaw Takarski took part.

MARKET SUPPLIES FOR JULY, AUGUST DISCUSSED

LD072310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Supplying the market in July and August, problems of small-scale production development and the organization of work--those were the most important subjects of today's meeting between journalists and the leadership of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services.

The greatest problem is currently supplying the market with enough meat to allow the implementation of ration coupons. July supplies are estimated at about 140,000 tons, 5,000 tons lower than the ration coupon minimum. This quota includes 27,000 tons of imported meat.

Slowly but systematically the supply of cigarettes is improving. Supplies in July are to amount to 7.5 billion cigarettes; that is as many as in the corresponding period of last year. Imports from Albania and Yugoslavia are expected in the second half of the year. Talks with Bulgaria are also in progress.

The situation is worse regarding the supply of detergent. It has only been during the last few days that a cash limit of around $6 million was successfully mobilized for the purchase of components. The long process of the purchase and transportation of goods means that we may only expect an improvement in August. Thus, July will be the most difficult month. Instead of 17,000 tons of detergent, around 10,000 will reach the market.

The question of work on free Saturdays is still being discussed by the trade unions. There is an effort to introduce a program where 25 percent of the basic network of food-stores would be open on free Saturdays.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON PROGRESS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

LD080918 Warsaw PAP in English 0817 GMT 8 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (PAP)--Summing up the results of the basic stage of work of the Commission for Economic Reform, Henryk Chadzynbski wrote in ZYCIE WARSZAWY that "despite the many very critical remarks about the work of the commission and the results of its activity, what has emerged is a clear outline for putting in order not only the economic mechanisms, the system of planning and management, but also for fundamental changes in the country's system-related and organizational structures."

"It seems right to agree with those who claim that this is the furtherest-reaching project of a reform of all those that we have tried to effect after the war," the paper continued.

"What is the number one goal of the reform? It is to establish and put into force such principles and such a mechanism of functioning of the economy which will ensure what has so far not been attained, namely high economic efficiency. This goal of the reform is to be attained through a construction of two strong pillars. One of them is the establishment of conditions for efficient operation of independent and self-management enterprises. The other is a socialization of planning, the establishment of conditions and such tools of economic policy which will provide for agreement between the operation of enterprises responding to market stimuli and the social interest, which will be expressed in the central plan."

"The draft reform contains a proposal for a different definition of the role and place of political parties in economy, especially the role of the PUWP, as the leading force. The point is for the party to be able to fulfill its strategic, inspiring and control functions without doubling the role of the administration and economic structures."

"The draft also stresses that party members active within representative bodies should win the support of those bodies for the party's stance. In brief, the point is that party organizations and their authorities should considerably diminish their interest in concrete solutions related to technology and production and that they should pay more attention to the observance of ideological, political and moral principles in the behavior of people in different communities," said Chadzynski.

INVESTIGATION INTO ILLEGAL HOUSE-BUILDING REPORTED

LD041000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the PZPR Central Committee's Sixth Plenum, the Supreme Chamber of Control has investigated dubious investments in private building projects carried out in the last decade, including single-family homes and holiday homes. The investigation did not concern building projects on agriculture farms.

By 20 June 1981, the investigation covered 9,793 people, including 4,030 holding senior executive posts. Investigation has been completed in respect to 7,149 people, including 2,819 holding senior executive posts. The accusations have been confirmed in respect to 48 percent of persons covered by the investigation. The largest group of people who have been investigated are connected with the infringement of laws and the principles of social justice in the course of erecting private houses, as well as the purchase from the state of building sites, houses and apartments.

At yesterday's press conference further details were announced in respect to 3,422 people in respect to whom the charges have been confirmed. They include 3 former secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee, 25 first secretaries of voivodship party committees, 34 secretaries of voivodship party committees, as well as 7 deputy premiers and heads of central offices, 56 vice ministers and 21 voivodas. The amount of benefits unjustly obtained by the individual persons varied from between Z10,000-20,000 to several hundreds of thousands of zloty, and in some cases amounted to much more. In connection with the results of the investigation, the Supreme Chamber of Control has launched proceedings aimed at collecting amounts due which total over Z140 million. Wrong decisions have been set aside and people guilty of abuses have been recalled from their posts. Cases concerning 531 people have been forwarded to the Public Prosecutor's Office, and cases concerning 918 persons have been forwarded to the Commission of Party Control.

An analysis of the results of the investigation indicates that the main reason for the irregularities and abuses should be sought, among others, in the political climate of the past decade, in the ideological confusion and in the tolerance--and even encouragement--of the consumer mentality.

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES HEALTH PROTECTION

LD072338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The implementation of the social agreements signed by the government and the trade unions concerning health protection was discussed at today's session of the Sejm Commission for Health and Physical Culture.

According to departmental information, there are 360 separate entries currently valid in the sphere of health protection; one third of them have either been implemented or are in the course of implementation. The cost of implementing the agreements this year alone is estimated at almost Z32.7 billion, and for 1982-85, about Z194 billion will have to be earmarked for this purpose. Summing up the debate, deputies stressed the significance of the agreements for society, although since they were signed no improvement in health protection can yet be discerned. An expert opinion of the Sejm Commission for Health and Physical Culture, which will be conveyed to the Commission for the Implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie Agreements, is to be compiled.

TRIAL OF KPN DISSIDENTS POSTPONED TILL 23 JULY

NC072050 Paris AFP in English 2027 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (AFP)--The trial of four leading Polish dissidents, which resumed here today, was postponed until July 23 and is to continue from then intermittently until August 3.

Announcing the calendar for the trial of four senior members of KPN (the Confederation for Independent Poland), including the group's leader Leszek Moczulski, the Warsaw regional court's chief justice said that he would announce the dates for future sessions when the trial reopens later this month.

The announcement was seen here as complying at least in part with a defense request to put off the trial until September due to the summer holiday period.

The court also turned down a prosecution request that the accused, who have been allowed to circulate freely, be reimprisoned.

During today's courtroom session, Mr Moczulski said that KPN was a "legal political party" because there was no Polish law prohibiting the creation or activities of such a group.

Mr Moczulski, 50, is on trial with Tadeusz Jandziszak, 38, Romuald Szeremietiew, 35, and Tadeusz Stanski, 32, on charges of acting against the interests of Poland. They risk sentences from five years in prison to death.

Mr Moczulski stressed that his organization was fighting for an "independent Poland" and accused the (socialist) system of having brought the country to the brink of "catastrophe."

"In the interest of the Polish people, it is indispensable to change the system--not by force, but legally--by basing (the changes) on the rights the Constitution grants to citizens in order to lead to a modification of the basic text," the KPN leader said.

Warsaw Report

LD072142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Tuesday was the third day of the submission of evidence by Laszek Moczulski during the trial of members of the leadership of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] held at the Voivodship Court in Warsaw.

During the trial the court announced that the public prosecutor's office had submitted documents justifying the proposal made in June for a change in the preventive measures applying to the defendants from militia supervision to temporary arrest. Let us recall that in the prosecutor's opinion the defendants failed to report in and despite the court's warning they have continued with the KPN program activity, participating in meetings held in various towns.

The defense asked for the proposal to be refused. The court agreed to the defense request, taking the view that the facts show that there was no evidence that the defendants had failed to carry out duties ensuing from the supervision imposed on them. On the proposal of the defense, the court adjourned the proceedings until 23 July.

DISSIDENTS REPORT JEWISH MONUMENT VANDALIZED

NC072027 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Jul (AFP)--A monument erected to the memory of 12,000 Jews of the Siedlce Ghetto who were exterminated by the Nazi's in 1942 was vandalized recently, dissident sources here said today.

The monument, a huge stone bearing an inscription to the memory of the victims, was splattered with blue and brown paint in two separate nighttime raids over the weekend, the sources said, adding that the identity of the vandals was not known.

Lzygmunt Golawski, a member of the leadership of KPN, the dissident Confederation for Independent Poland, who resides in Siedlce, 100 km (60 miles) east of Warsaw, said that the initials of his group had been painted on several houses in the vicinity of the monument.

Mr Gobawski stressed that KPN had "nothing to do" with the vandalism, which he labelled a "provocation" toward his group.

Describing the incident as "ignoble," he noted that it coincided with the trial of four KPN members currently in progress at the Warsaw regional court.

'PERPETRATORS' DEFILING SOVIET MONUMENTS ARRESTED

LD022156 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul (PAP)--Several people suspected of defiling monuments to and graves of Soviet soldiers have been already arrested, Prosecutor General's press spokesman told PAP. The detained people were identified as Krzysztof S., 21, accused of defiling a monument commemorating Soviet soldiers in Konin; Krzysztof K., 18, Mariusz P., 17, and Andrzej S., 17, suspected of desecrating the graves of Soviet soldiers in Wieruszow; and Czeslaw K., 24, accused of defiling a Soviet monument in Boleslawiec.

More arrests were reported by the Warsaw evening paper KURIER POLSKI.

Two of the detained are Solidarity members and were reported to act under the influence of alcohol, said the paper.

In a statement for KURIER POLSKI, Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz deplored the fact that members of his union were among those detained and recalled that Solidarity has many a time expressed its indignation over such shameful facts and demanded severe punishment for their perpetrators.

Milewski Comments

NC041348 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jul (AFP)--Authorities have arrested ten persons--including two members of the independent trade union Solidarity--charged with defacing Soviet monuments, Polish Interior Minister Miroslaw Milewski said in reports published today.

The arrests showed that recent acts of anti-Soviet vandalism were not contrived by conservative forces to falsely implicate Solidarity as an anti-Soviet organization, Mr Milewski suggested. "The charges alleging that such (anti-Soviet) acts have been perpetrated to discredit Solidarity are unfounded," he told the Polish Parliament yesterday.

The Polish news agency PAP reported on Thursday that two members of the union had been arrested for defacing Soviet monuments. Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz immediately said that they should be severely punished.

Two weeks ago, a Soviet war memorial at Lublin was defaced with white paint as Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was paying a visit to the city. Mr Walesa, describing the vandalism as a "provocation" intended to portray Solidarity as anti-Soviet, called on union members to clean up the monument.

Mr Milewski called such acts "political hooliganism," lumping them with anti-socialist meetings and the publication of what he termed provocative pamphlets.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PLAQUES DAUBED WITH PAINT

LD040835 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jul (PAP)--On the evening of 30 June, two plaques on the building of the Lodz Directorate of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society were daubed with white paint. The hooligan was detained and handed over to the militia by indignant passers-by. He was 21-year-old Weclaw C., a fitter in the town's transportation enterprise.

During his trial, before the district court, the accused was unable to give any reason for his act, merely saying that he had been drunk at the time. The paint in his possession had been intended for painting his apartment doors. The court sentenced Weclaw C. to 10 months in prison with a 3 year suspended sentence. At the same time, the court placed him on probation. The accused is required to pay a fine of Z7,000 as well as compensation for the damaged property in the amount of Z1,300. In addition to the above, the accused must perform 20 hours community service and pay court costs.

GDANSK VOIVODA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD080904 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] A meeting of Gdansk Voivoda Jerzy Kolodziejski with the workers of our broadcasting station lasted nearly 5 hours today. Here are some of the problems discussed at the meeting.

The crisis which we are experiencing is deepening. There are new threats almost every day. With only a few exceptions in all enterprises of the Gdansk Voivodship production is declining. The declining trend peaked in the first 3 months of the year. Later it was stopped to some extent. Nevertheless, we have not succeeded in stopping the crisis in any sphere of our life. It is obvious that the market situation is the manifestation of the general situation in the country. Gdansk Voivodship's economy is closely linked with the whole system in the country. The source of the supply of materials and raw materials for 90 percent of our industry is from outside the voivodship. Economic chaos mostly affects cooperation which, in turn, disrupts industry. This is the first factor influencing everything that is happening on the coast.

The second factor is the shortage of fuels and power. This threatens the winter period. The stocks are virtually nil. We state not for the first time that the way out of the crisis is linked with the production of coal. And this is not only a question of quantity, even maximum extraction does not solve the problem. The transportation system is a bottleneck. Stocks for the winter are being amassed virtually throughout the year.

The third factor influencing the voivodship economy to an ever greater extent is the ever worsening possibility of guiding it.

We are in the period when the system of command [system nakazowy] has stopped functioning and the system of self-government has not yet arrived. Moreover, this is happening in a situation of acute shortages. This is the fourth factor.

They all influence at the same time the destabilization of the economy. Actions taken by the voivodship authorities against these factors could be only of an interventionist nature. Their success is testified to by the fact that there was no total collapse, that is, the stopping of production and catstrophe.

Will we succeed in maintaining this state of affairs in the second half of the year? Nobody knows. The crisis is intensifying. The state of survival is being maintained. Attempts to overcome the crisis will not be successful without awareness of the state of the economy. But we still do not want to believe that the stores are empty, that production is declining, and that the government, of course, is doing what it can.

GNA REPLIES TO USSR SUPREME SOVIET APPEAL TO DISARM

AU011948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 1 Jul 81

["Reply of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Appeal Addressed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the World Parliaments and Peoples"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--The Grand National Assembly, gathered for the third session of the Eighth Legislature welcomes the appeal addressed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the world parliaments and peoples, and supports to the full the proposals aimed at passing to concrete measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all.

Indeed, under the present-day circumstances, when the international situation is worsening, this greatly endangering peace, the independence and security of all nations, more than ever there is a need for all parliaments, all states, all advanced forces everywhere to join efforts to halt the arms race and adopt concrete, effective disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament measures first of all, to solve all the conflicts existing in the world, all the inter-state problems by peaceful, negotiated means, renouncing for good the use of force, the military confrontations that cannot but prejudice the interests of peoples, the world security and peace.

In this spirit the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania reasserts, on this occasion too, its resolve to take unflinching action for solving the complex problems of the contemporary world, for strengthening the collaboration with the Soviet Union, with all peace-loving countries, in view of promoting a policy of detente, security and independence, of materializing the peoples' supreme wishes of and aspirations after understanding and collaboration in a world of peace and progress.

Session Ends

AU011055 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Summary] The Grand National Assembly [GNA] ended its plenary session at noon today. This morning, after general discussions, the GNA adopted the 1981-85 5-year plan, the plan on agricultural and food industry development over the same period, and a law on communal administration. The GNA also legislated decrees with power of law issued by the State Council.

Communal Management Bill

AU011947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 1 Jul 81

["Rationale of the Bill of Communal Management Presented to the Grand National Assembly by Ludovic Fazekas, Chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (AGERPRES)--After he pointed to the need for a unitary law which should include complete regulations as regards the organization and unfolding of communal management activity, as well as the attributions and responsibilities of the people's councils, differentiated for Bucharest Municipality, counties, municipalities, towns and communes, according to their economic and social conditions, Ludovic Fazekas went on:

The bill submitted for public debate stipulates that the entire communal management activity should be carried on under the direct guidance of the people's councils which are responsible for its proper organization and unfolding in accordance with the plan of economic and social development by territorial units and locality planning.

Likewise, it sanctions the application in the field of communal management of the principles of worker self-management, economic and financial self-administration and self-financing, a better administration and utilization of the material and financial means being ensured, just as the continuous increase of the local budgets derived from communal management activities with a view to covering the expenses required by the development and embellishment of localities.

Expressing a high humanism, the concern for steadily raising the standards of living and civilization of all the working people, the bill is meant to be the instrument of the RCP scientific policy of modernizing the homeland's localities in concordance with the development of the Romanian society, as it is stipulated by the party programme and the resolutions of the twelfth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES HU YAOBANG ON ELECTION

AU051457 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 81 p 1

[Congratulatory message addressed by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to CCP Chairman Hu Yaobang on his election]

[Text] To Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee:

Esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and myself, I want to convey to you cordial, comradely greetings and warmest congratulations on your election as chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

I want to express my conviction that the good relations of friendship and solidarity, and the manysided cooperation between the RCP and CCP and between our countries and peoples, will increasingly develop and deepen in the interests of building the new social system and of the general cause of socialism, national independence and international peace and cooperation.

Esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang, I wish you good health and success in your highly responsible work, and to the friendly Chinese people new and ever greater achievements in their creative efforts under the tested leadership of the CCP, to build socialism and to develop their fatherland from all viewpoints.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

BULGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

AU061633 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] On Friday morning, Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received the Bulgarian military delegation led by Col Gen Kiril Kosev, member of the RCP Central Committee and chief of the army main political administration, which is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by secretaries of the Army Higher Political Council.

Also present was Col Zahari Khristankov, Bulgarian military, air and naval attache to Bucharest.

The talks which took place on the occasion, in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, highlighted the relations of close friendship between the army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Bulgarian People's Army, relations which are continuously developing on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, in the interests of both countries and peoples.

The Bulgarian delegation also continued its talks at the Army Higher Political Council, and visited the military academy, where it met with party activists, teaching staff and students of this military institute of higher education.

The Bulgarian military delegation left Bucharest the same afternoon. The guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council, generals and high-ranking officers.

Also present were Bulgarian ambassador to Romania Petur Danailov and the Bulgarian military, air and naval attache.

BURTICA, CUBAN MINISTER DISCUSS FOREIGN TRADE

AU061343 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation had talks in Bucharest today with Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban minister of foreign trade. In the spirit of agreements concluded at meetings between the two countries' party and state leaders, the two sides examined the current stage of Romanian-Cuban economic relations, and established additional means of further developing bilateral cooperation and collaboration, in numerous areas, as well as steps to expand and diversify reciprocal goods exchanges.

CUBA'S ACOSTA CORDERO ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

FL031149 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and national coordinator of Cuba's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, has arrived in Bucharest, capital of Romania. Acosta and the delegation he heads were met at that country's airport by Tamara Dobrin, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Mihai Burca, vice chairman of the front; and Cuban Ambassador Humberto Castello.

More on Acosta

FL061530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] A delegation of Cuba's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] headed by Armando Acosta, national coordinator of that organization and alternate member of the PCC politburo, made a successful tour of Romanian provinces last Sunday. The Cuban CDR delegation will resume the talks it is maintaining in Bucharest with leaders of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

CDR Delegation Departure

FL071445 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest--The delegation from the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] which is visiting Romania has visited places of historical interest in the capital of that country. Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate Politburo member and national CDR coordinator, heads the delegation which will leave for Cuba today, Tuesday.

VASILE NICOLCIOIU ADDRESSES CISCE MEETING

AU061856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Brussels, 6 Jul (AGERPRES)--Romanian representative Vasile Nicolcioiu presented widely, during the meeting of the secretariat of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe (CISCE), Romania's stand and actions for preventing the worsening of the international situation, for the continuation of the process of detente, the passing to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament first of all, on the integral implementation of the Helsinki Final Act and the conclusion of the Madrid conference in substantive results, for securing continuity to the process of building European security.

In the context he revealed the content and significance of the call the Grand National Assembly has addressed recently to all the parliaments of the countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act, initiative that was highly appreciated by the CISCE secretariat, being considered to be a fresh telling expression of the consistency in which Romania militates for detente, security, peace and cooperation among peoples.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU061630 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 81 p 6

[Nicolae Ceausescu's Independence Day message to President Reagan]

[Text] To his excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, White House, Washington D.C.

Esteemed Mr President, the U.S. Independence Day affords me a pleasant opportunity to convey to you--on behalf of the Romanian people and myself--warm congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity and progress of the friendly U.S. people, and for your personal health and happiness.

I want to take this opportunity to express my conviction that we will be able to fruitfully cooperate to expand and deepen our bilateral relations in many areas, and to find just and equitable solutions to the great problems of the contemporary world, in the interests of the cause of peace, international cooperation and national independence.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

U.S. Ambassador's Reception

AU061632 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Jul 81 p 5

[Text] On the occasion of the Independence Day of the United States, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Rudolph Aggrey, gave a reception on Friday.

The reception was attended by Comrades Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Suzana Gadea, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, members of the leadership of other ministries and central institutions, deputies, men of culture and art, generals and high-ranking officers, religious representatives and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and other members of the diplomatic corps.

DOBRIN, ARGENTINE OFFICIAL DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU061855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Jul (AGERPRES)--Admiral Eduardo Emilio Massera, leader of the Social Democracy Movement, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the National Council of Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], had an interview on July 6 with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council.

Information was exchanged on the activity and current concerns of the two political organizations in the process of economic and social development in the two countries. The wish was also expressed to further support the expansion of the good manysided relations existing between Romania and Argentina.

The same day the Argentine guest met with Maj Gen Constantin Oltanau, minister of national defense.

SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST

AU031848 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jul (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on July 3 Hanna Kvanmo, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview information was exchanged on the current concerns of the RCP and of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, the wish being expressed to further expand and deepen the good relations between the two parties and countries. Current international questions were also approached.

SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, UNITY ORGANIZATION MEETS

AU291855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jun (AGERPRES)--The plenary meeting of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization took place in Bucharest on June 29. The tasks were analysed incumbent on the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization in involving the citizens in the implementation of the programmes of the country's economic and social development by territorial units, in the fulfillment of the uniform plans regarding the identification, recovery and capitalization of the resources of reusable materials, in the proper course of the farm operations, in the embellishment and proper administration of localities.

Questions were also debated relating to the organizing and unfolding of mass political-ideological education. As for the number of members of the organization it was mentioned that a sustained activity must be carried on for admitting new members, for strengthening the organization from a political and organizational point of view.

HUNGARIAN MINORITY COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

AU041900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jul (AGERPRES)--A plenary meeting of the Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality of Romania took place in Bucharest July 4. It debated the tasks incumbent on the council under the single national plan of economic and social development in the 1981-1985 period and the plan of the development of agriculture and food industry in the current five-year plan period recently adopted by the Grand National Assembly.

The proceedings were opened by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Council of the Working People of Magyar Nationality. During the debates on the provisions of the new five-year plan the particular importance was highlighted that is further attached to the development of the forces of production by territorial units' emphasis being placed on the new economic development rates and on the complex measures meant to lead to a qualitative step forward in all domains. Satisfaction was expressed at the concern of the RCP leadership, of the RCP general secretary personally, for continuously raising the material and cultural standards of all the working people.

During the debates the members of the council expressed the full satisfaction of the working people of Magyar nationality at the equal opportunities provided to each citizen, regardless of nationality, of plenarily asserting his personality, of fulfilling his loftiest aspirations, at the new measures regarding the development of democracy which reflect the concern of the party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, for the consistent and unswerving application of the just national policy of the RCP and the Romanian state in the spirit of scientific socialism.

Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, took the floor during the plenary meeting.

CONSUMER COOPERATIVES COUNCIL HOLDS PLENUM

AU061347 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] The Central Union Council of Consumer Cooperatives--Centrocop--held a plenary session today. The participants debated and endorsed the tasks established for the consumer cooperatives in the uniform plan of socioeconomic development in the 1981-85 5-year plan. The plenary session expressed the determination of the council, of all members of cooperative organizations and of all those employed within this system to strive to optimally fulfill the 5-year plan tasks, in the spirit of the guidelines and demands issued by the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the Second Congress of Working People.

The plenary session examined the implementation of the plan in the first half of this year and established measures to optimally fulfill the tasks for 1981. It also examined and adopted a program for the consumer cooperatives envisaging the development of the crafts and folk art production in the 1981-85 period, and established on specific steps to implement it.

CEAUSESCU VISITS MEHEDINTI COUNTY, INDUSTRIAL SITES

AU031456 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Jul (AGERPRES)--Continuing his dialogue with working people of Oltenia, President Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to economic units of Mehedinti County, on July 3.

The RCP general secretary was accompanied by Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Gheorghe Oprea, Virgil Trofin.

This new visit the head of the RCP and of the Romanian state is paying to Mehedinti, just as the one paid to the Gorj County, the previous day, is meant to make an analysis of the way action is being taken for the implementation of the tasks planned for the present year and for the entire quinquennium, in view of achieving in due time the investment operations.

Visited were the enterprise for naval constructions and hot-metal working, the forged and pressed heavy items plant, the Drobeta-Turnu Severin tyre plant, the "Dunarea" chemical combine, and other industrial objectives.

Occasioned by this visit was a civic rally in the Drobeta-Turnu Severin municipality, during which President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

CEAUSESCU TOURS CONSTANTA AGRICULTURAL UNITS

AU071322 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Summary] This morning Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu paid a working visit to agricultural units in Constanta County. "The party secretary general was accompanied by Comrades Nicolae Constantin, Ion Patan and Petru Enache." He examined the current stage of harvesting and sowing at the units visited and discussed measures to speed up activities and ensure good crops.

STAMBOLIC ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD041350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Speech by Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, at 3 July session of SFRY Assembly]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG)--This is the second time in a little over 6 months that the SFRY Presidency has made public its assessments and stances on the economic situation, and on the immediate tasks as regards implementing the policy of economic stabilization. However, the Presidency has now for the first time used its constitutional powers to convene a meeting of the Federal Executive Council in connection with these important questions, and then to address the SFRY Assembly with the proposal to examine these questions and to adopt corresponding decisions, thus encouraging and increasing the entire social activity concerning implementing the policy of economic stabilization. Our speech to the Assembly is motivated by the assessment that the situation in our economy is very serious. We are faced with the fact that some of the most basic aims and tasks determined by the resolution on the policy of implementing the social plan of Yugoslavia for 1981-85 are not being carried out in 1981.

We are all worried by high inflation and the worsening situation as regards the country's balance of payments which we succeeded in considerably improving last year, with the exceptional efforts of the entire community. The trends in these fields are an expression of increasingly poor coordination in social reproduction, as well as of serious shortcomings as regards implementing the aims and tasks of the current economic policy. We could, of course, also outline a number of positive examples in our business operations and important results which the workers in associated labor are achieving in these complex international and domestic conditions. However, considering that the prices in the first 5 months increased by almost three-quarters of the envisaged increase for the entire year, while the rate of inflation is about 50 percent, we can only assess the situation as serious. This situation causes concern from the point of view of our economic development, as well as from the point of view of the worsening conditions for associating labor and resources, and all other socioeconomic processes without which there is no progress in our self-managing relations. Also, we cannot reconcile ourselves to the consequences of such inflation as regards the standard of living of our working people. Although it is unavoidable to limit total expenditure to the real possibilities of the economy, it is unacceptable that this is being done mainly at the expense of the personal incomes of the producers.

We must also not allow further deterioration in our country's position in the international trade exchange, which would happen if we exceeded the determined framework of deficit in the balance of payments and the country's indebtedness abroad.

In fact, things are moving in this direction. Trade with the areas of convertible currency, and above all with the developed countries in the West, is very unfavorable compared with trade with the area of nonconvertible currency which is constantly rising but is insufficiently balanced. If the present trends in trade with foreign countries continue, we will end this year with a considerably higher deficit than last year. It must be clear to everyone today that we really cannot, nor do we want to, increase our debts beyond the determined frameworks in order to satisfy all our development and other ambitions.

The SFRY Presidency firmly believes that these negative tendencies must be checked, that the price increases must be kept within planned frameworks, and that we must prevent exceeding the planned deficit in Yugoslavia's balance of payments and the determined volume of indebtedness abroad. We must do this this year, so that in 1982 and the following years we will be able to more successfully implement the economic and social aims of our medium-term plan.

As you have been informed, the Presidency expressed support for the measures of the Federal Executive Council concerning the implementation of the projected balance of payments for 1981, and other measures designed to eliminate the disruption which has appeared in the economy.

The executive-political organs in the republics and provinces must also undertake important measures for implementing the policy of economic stabilization. There are many positive examples of this stabilization in the municipalities and, as I said, in associated labor.

The conclusions of the SFRY Presidency on the immediate tasks above all, were adopted to support this activity as well as to attain the aim of this activity, while extending the front of struggle against inflation and the worsening of the country's balance of payments also to some new areas. In addition to this, they are also the result of our assessment that it is necessary to solve still faster, more resolutely and efficaciously the very intense problems in this field. Any delay, hesitation and irresolution in implementing the common economic policies can have far-reaching and unfavorable economic, social and political consequences.

There must be no hesitation in adopting and proposing corresponding and also temporary measures whenever this is necessary, in order to efficaciously influence the economic trends, while at the same time much more must be done in the republics and provinces, as well as in the federation, to achieve timely agreements on common interests. The failure to implement adopted agreements cannot and must not be allowed. Perhaps it sounds paradoxical, but it does happen that those who do not observe agreements are even "rewarded."

An essential turning point in implementing the policy of economic stabilization can and must be achieved through changing the behavior and the protagonists of economic policy and organizations of associated labor. This turning point can no longer be put off, and full responsibility for its implementation must be assumed by all subjects in our political system, from self-managing and managerial organs in the organizations of associated labor and self-managing interest communities, their delegations and delegates, to the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities and their organs. The third congress of self-managers embraced all key questions of further development of our economy and a socioeconomic system. The Presidency dealt in its conclusions with these questions and phenomena to which main attention must be paid at the present moment, in order to create the premises for a way out from the present difficulties, thus also creating more permanent aims and tasks of our socioeconomic development.

Our working people and citizens, and especially the workers in associated labor, justly demand greater efficacy in agreement-making and as regards intensified responsibility in implementing the determined policy. Legal, social, material and political responsibility of all organs, organizations and individuals is an integral part of our political, economic and legal system. Without the responsibility for what has been done, or what has been omitted and should have been done, the basic institutions of our society cannot function. However, in conditions of serious economic disruptions, in which sound economic logic often does not work and where there is poor business morality as well as poor financial and sometimes also poor working discipline, the question of responsibility appears in a much sharper light. This especially applies to affairs and functions in the economy and in society which more considerably affect the business or economic policy and especially those functions and managerial, administrative or political officials who are supposed to carry out this policy. One cannot ignore the phenomena of resistance in the implementation of this policy and the cases of immaturity in the situation in which this policy must be creatively and consistently applied. In all cases where it is determined that difficulties in implementing the policy are due to the people in charge, it is necessary to change these people and to replace them with cadres who will be ready and able to resolutely carry out social commitments. At the same time, this requires a much more elaborate common economic policy, with precisely determined tasks, time limits for their implementation and protagonists.

Comrade delegates, in its documents, as well as in the letter to the SFRY Assembly, the Presidency has on several occasions emphasized that the basic condition for balancing the relations between goods and money, as well as for increasing exports, lies in increased production based on quality business operations.

This especially applies to activities which contribute most to the fulfillment of aims and tasks concerning the country's balance of payments and more regular supply of the most important products for reproduction and consumption. At this moment, it is especially important to carry out the harvest successfully, to purchase all available quantities of wheat, to prepare fall activities and to do everything necessary to start carrying out, already this year, the policy of development of agriculture, determined by the medium-term plan. The president of the SFRY Presidency especially emphasized at the third self-managers congress that the general social priority should be given to production for exports, especially to areas with convertible currency, and to satisfying the basic needs of the domestic market. There is no doubt that increased income based on increased productivity and efficacy of business operations represents the only lasting basis for strengthening the material basis of associated labor and increased standard of living of the workers.

The solution of problems concerning our balance of payments can, above all, be achieved by increased exports as well as by resolutely limiting imports to the volume and structure which depend on the export of goods and services. The Presidency supports the measures of the Federal Executive Council to increase exports and to limit imports in accordance with the possibilities of our balance of payments, as well as measures to save foreign exchange, especially pointing out that it is necessary to bear in mind that the implementation of these measures facilitates positive processes of associating foreign exchange with the aim of increasing the inflow of this exchange; this, above all, because production for exports depends on these activities, while without corresponding goods for exports, especially to the areas with convertible currency, all taxation, credit and other export allowances will not produce the expected results.

The Presidency especially draws attention to the serious problems in the regional distribution of our trade with foreign countries.

It considers that all competent organs of the Federal Executive Council as well as the associations and sections of the chambers of economy, communities for economic relations with foreign countries and corresponding banks, must ensure, by additional measures and corresponding cooperation with the developing countries, full implementation of obligations emanating from state agreements. Our political cooperation with the nonaligned countries must be coupled with a more sizable and comprehensible economic cooperation in keeping with corresponding conclusions of the SFRY Assembly, which will also contribute to a quicker and easier solution of many problems concerning the balance of payments.

Simultaneously with the expected development of trade with the East European socialist countries, it is necessary to create conditions for a considerable increase in exports to the West and constantly to coordinate imports from this area with the results achieved in exports. Now is the time for the full engagement of economic associations, chambers and their sections, communities for economic relations with foreign countries, and other factors involved in organizing the economy in order to increase the production of goods which can be sold on convertible markets. While increasing the direct interest of the workers in the results of foreign trade and their position in this field, it is at the same time necessary to ensure the full responsibility of the republics and provinces for the creation of conditions which will enable them to achieve their projected balance of payments and thus the balance of payments of Yugoslavia. The National Bank of Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council must see that the volume of imports and indebtedness abroad does not exceed the set amounts in the balance of payments of the republics and provinces which are coordinated with the achieved exports.

The changes in indebtedness with foreign countries should be an integral part of support to the export efforts of the economy. These changes should permit the foreign credits to be used for contributing to increased exports and to improving the country's balance of payments. Making indebtedness with foreign countries conditional with the obligation of paying the annuities, and engaging all interested factors in this, represents at the same time the only reliable way of bringing indebtedness within the framework of the possibilities of the country's balance of payments.

To eliminate the basic reason for spontaneous balancing of relations between goods and money through high price increases, our primary task is to bring expenditure and demand backed by the ability to pay within agreed frameworks. We therefore expect that after the adoption of the intervention law on directing part of the income from general and joint expenditure into the export economy, further measures will follow to check the growth of general and joint expenditure. These measures, followed by the reduction in the rate of taxes and contributions which finance this expenditure, will make possible a considerable lessening of the burden on the economy caused by excessive legal and contractual obligations. This will create material conditions for reducing the pressure on the cost of economic operations and on the income in the economy and thus also the need for shifting this cost onto prices.

Instead of settling the material deficit in the investment field by increased prices and pressures on the import of equipment, which makes this sector of reproduction the basic hotbed of inflation, it is time to bring the investment expenditure within the framework of material possibilities. All those who are making investment decisions or are in the middle of implementing the investment decisions adopted earlier carry full responsibility before society as regards the implementation of the categorical stance contained in the decisions of the LCY Central Committee and in the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency concerning the limitation of investments to the actually available resources and their orientation toward the attainment of changes in the unfavorable structure of the economy, the increase of its export ability and an essential reduction of their effect on inflation.

Without resolute action on this plane there are no real conditions for a gradual stabilization of the economy and for the implementation of the right of the workers to decide on the surplus work. In order for this not to remain again only a declaration, we consider that should it be assessed that this conclusion is not being implemented a federal law should be adopted temporarily banning the use of the part of social resources meant for financing expanded reproduction.

Changes in the credit-monetary policy, which should be carried out without waiting for the conclusion of the discussion on the open questions in the development of the credit-monetary system, should contribute to settling the situation in this field as well as in other fields of expenditure and in the trade exchange with foreign countries. Excessive use of short-term bank resources for investments and imports can no longer be permitted in a situation where the economy is short of working capital for production and trade, as well as for personal incomes of the worker. It is therefore necessary to prevent, without delay, the excessive flow of short-term resources into long-term investments, thus reducing the inflationary financing of investments and increasing the liquidity of organizations of associated labor.

We believe that we can rightly expect that with the increased supply of relevant goods and with a decrease in payable demand and in pressure on the costs of economy, pressure on prices will also decrease. The Presidency has also endorsed measures of direct social control of prices which are taken within the framework of the community for prices and it expects that in this way the necessary conditions will be created to normalize the situation in this sphere and to grant a breathing space necessary for the application of the new price system. In this context we draw the attention to the otherwise rather neglected sphere of rationalizing reproductive consumption and of its subordination to the tasks in the sphere of the balance of payments, as well as to the practice of declaring business losses and the methods of making good those losses which also serve to continuously generate inflation. There is delay in the regulating of making good losses in the republics and provinces and in the adoption of the provisions on guaranteed personal incomes. In conditions of the worsening economic situation this could seriously backfire on us. In this context, one should not continue with the socialization of risks but work for the application of relevant economic and social criteria.

The strengthening of the struggle for economic stabilization calls for the coordination of activity by republics and provinces, municipalities and organizations of associated labor in the sphere of social security and the standard of living in order that economic and social problems which will arise in such a situation be resolved on time and efficiently.

We must not allow the weakening of economic activity, in particular of production and exports to convertible currency areas during the season of annual vacations. If this comes about the economic problems will be even more pronounced and complex in the fall. Therefore, there should be no rest for responsible people in organizations of associated labor and in sociopolitical communities and organizations.

Comrade delegates, the economic crisis in the world and the worsened international situation demand greater efforts in resolving domestic economic problems and in overcoming difficulties which derive from the world market. One cannot live and behave as if some minor adaptations due to temporarily arisen difficulties are at stake. What is at stake are major changes which must be carried out in the economic structure, in the acquisition and disposal of the entire national income and in creating conditions for the further development of our self-managing socialist system. Such changes cannot be carried out without deprivation and sacrifices aimed at consistent and decisive realization of the agreed development strategy, and stabilization policy, nor without respect for the basic systemic solutions. Many advantages which we have been making use of in development have in time grown into factors restricting economic growth. This applies in particular to the considerably reduced possibilities of using foreign resources for development.

I would like, however, to stress that balance of payments restrictions are not the only ones which force us to change the directions, the dynamics and the methods of our development. The degree of economic development achieved and the already established organization of self-managing relations, which not only make possible but also demand urgent qualitative changes in the economic activity, also lead to this conclusion. We must increase the efficiency of economic activity and develop more speedily our own technology. The export orientation of the economy and changes in the structure of production are becoming crucial issues. Greater influence by economic laws on the behavior of all subjects in the economy and society and the immediate overcoming of the present stagnation in the development of self-managing socioeconomic relations are also two aspects of the same problem. We must behave and engage in economic activity more and more as a developed country which by its socioeconomic order and its geopolitical position, should continue to develop by relying more on its own forces and by having a greater presence on the world market. Energetic combatting of inflation and improvement in the position of our country in the international exchange of labor represent the necessary preconditions for the structural changes in the economy and for its transition from the extensive to intensive method of economic activity, founded on fuller functioning of the self-managing system.

Comrade delegates, the third self-managers' congress expressed the mutual link between stabilization and self-management and confirmed once again the readiness of the working class to fight successfully for a more decisive breakthrough by self-management. The congress resolution represents the basis for long-term action by all organized forces of our society to expand the limits of power of associated labor in controlling the entire income and for the further consolidation and development of the delegate system. Therefore, the resolution represents a program of actions not merely by the working class and the League of Communists but also by all other organized socialist forces for the further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations.

By proceeding from this and bearing in mind that the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee and Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-1985 period laid down the guidelines of our socioeconomic development in the coming 5-year period, the SFRY Presidency insists above all on concrete evolution and decisive implementation of the agreement on the development policy.

In order to achieve this, it is necessary to determine the most urgent tasks as regards the possibilities of the economy and the specific obligations of the exponents of their implementation.

To determine the most urgent and realistically implementable tasks within the framework of the already agreed on priority activities and directions of the economic development and socioeconomic relations will provide both to organizations of associated labor and to exponents of the economic policy a reliable prop and criterion for decisions in business activity and in directing development. It goes without saying that this demands that the agreements on the foundations of social plans of the federation, the republics and provinces be based on accords on the foundations of plans of self-managing organizations and communities which are directly interested either in the construction of projects of joint interest or in satisfying some other joint relations and general social needs. Only in this way is it possible to ensure a change in the structure of production, distribution and consumption in line with the joint development policy and general goals of the further strengthening of self-managing production relationship. In such conditions it will be possible to restrict efficiently the investment sphere while a the same time the authentic interests of associated labor will be ensured. This would make for a development of production forces and material relations which will facilitate the further development of self-management. In order for associated labor to be able to take into its own hands the care for its own development, various forms of business, professional and interest-based associations in the economy should be strengthened and the organization of communities for business and plan cooperation and other forms of linking up associated labor on the basis of reproduction entities and on income-based foundations should be encouraged. This, it goes without saying, does not diminish the constitutional responsibility of republics and provinces for their own development and for the development of Yugoslavia.

Comrade delegates, the SFRY Presidency is turning to the SFRY Assembly as the organ of social self-management and the highest organ of power within the framework of the rights and duties of the federation, in the conviction that the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces are the most competent ones to ensure not merely the foundations of the internal and foreign policy of the SFRY but also to determine the policy of implementing federal laws and other regulations and general acts which they adopt, as well as the obligations of federal organs in connection with the implementation of these regulations and of the agreed policy. In this complex and in many respects exceptional economic situation, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, which ensures the coordination of attitudes of assemblies of the republics and autonomous provinces, has a special role and responsibility. It is our deep conviction that the delegate assembly is precisely that social organ which is most competent to ensure the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, by coordinating and unifying the activity of the republics and provinces in this most significant social task. Through you, we are turning to the delegates and delegations in the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities, in municipalities, in the republics and in the provinces to find solutions which will contribute most to the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, taking into account, in so doing, the entire situation of the country and the concrete possibilities. The Presidency insists on a consistent implementation of the activities and measures aimed at realizing the goals and t s of the economic stabilization policy this year. If the implementation of these tasks demands it, it is necessary to embark, in line with the principle of continuous planning, on a relevant adaptation of plans and resolutions by introducing into them changes and supplements which will ensure the realization of the existing goals.

We expect from you, comrade delegates, to adopt the assessments and attitudes expressed in the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency on the immediate tasks in implementing the economic stabilization policy and in the letter which the Presidency has submitted to you, and to make possible, by linking up with the delegate grassroots and the executive-political and administrative organs in the federation, the republics and provinces, the consistent implementation of the policy which this Assembly has laid down.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES VETERANS DAY RALLY IN TJENTISTE

LD061100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Tjentiste, 4 Jul (TANJUG)--The main celebration of Veterans' Day, 4 July, in Bosnia-Hercegovina was held at Tjentiste today, the battlefield of one of the most crucial battles of the national liberation struggle. Approximately 40,000 participants in the celebration, Pioneers, working people and citizens, veterans from every corner of our country, gathered in the Valley of Heroes at Sutjeska River.

People from all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces gathered here to confirm in the best way possible the brotherhood and unity of all of our nations and nationalities and their eternal loyalty to Comrade Tito's work. From the early morning hours streams of cars and buses have been arriving at Tjentiste. The participants in the 17th "Sutjeska 81" car rally have already been here 3 days. Numbering some 6,000, today they laid a wreath at the monument and ossuary of the fighters killed in the battle on Sutjeska, and they joined the other participants in the celebration at the large people's rally at which Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke.

This year's holiday, Veterans, Day, we are marking without our Tito, but in all the actions, in all the work efforts, in all our steps and in all our aspirations we are with Tito, with his heroic work.

We are celebrating, Mikulic added, the 40th anniversary of the revolution under the sign of the successfully fought for an preserved freedom, enobled with many self-managing values, under the sign of the indestructible brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and their equality, under the sign of all-round progress of the Yugoslav federal community and of all its parts, under the sign of the high international prestige of socialist Yugoslavia and the respect for Tito's work and personality in international dimensions. Speaking then about the exceptional and all-round progress which Yugoslavia achieved in the 30 years of developing socialist self-management, Mikulic stated that our country has doubled its production every 11 years. Because of such a speedy development, he said, Yugoslavia has considerably reduced the differences in the level of its development--not merely with regard to the world average but also with regard to developed countries. In 1950, the per capita social product in Yugoslavia was 36 percent lower than the world average, while in 1978 it was 36 percent higher than that average.

In listing also other impressive indices of the country's all-round development, Mikulic stressed that these and other facts represent the best answer to those in the country and abroad who, in particular from dogmatic, techno-bureaucratic and bourgeois-liberalist positions, express doubt about the efficiency of the socialist self-managing socioeconomic system.

Branko Mikulic then went on to speak about the great contribution which the young people, always in the front ranks, have given and are giving to the armed revolution and socialist construction. In this context he said that in the national liberation war more than 225,000 young people of both sexes--fighters of the national liberation army and of the partisan detachments of Yugoslavia--were killed and that 506 young people of both sexes were decorated with the Order of People's Hero for exceptional valor. He also recalled that the 897 people's heroes killed included the names of 440 young people of both sexes under the age of 27.

Today the living and working conditions and the conditions of the revolutionary activity of the young have completely changed, Mikulic said. But today, too, the young people make and should make, he stressed, a great contribution to our whole development.

It goes without saying, Mikulic continued, that all work with the young people must be enriched today with new contents, new activities and tasks. The young people must be even more involved today in all social affairs, they must assume their responsibility for the socialist self-managing development of society and, as a generation full of enthusiasm and strength, they must contribute to this development. This means, Mikulic defined, that the young people should be present even more in the work of self-managing organs in the organizations of associated labor and in local communities, in the organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations, in the delegate system and in all the institutions of the political system.

This requires the further strengthening of consciousness about the interests of the young people being inseparable from the interests of the working class, other working people and citizens and for the young having to assume their share of the responsibility for the whole development of our society.

Tito stressed on several occasions, Mikulic recalled, that we have admirable young people ready for every sacrifice. However, he also often stressed that we should constantly avoid the danger of a bureaucratic and sectarian attitude toward the young, and this also means that of mediation which is being, through the method and content of work of individual officials and organs of youth organizations, unjustifiably and artificially introduced between the interests of the young people and the general social interests and which wants to have the young people considered as a separate social stratum, and this is conducive to various manipulations with the young generation. Events in Kosovo also convince us of this, and not merely those alone.

In describing the present political juncture chiefly as the struggle for socialist self-management, for the power of the working class, for an even happier future, Mikulic noted that this struggle is no less significant than that with the rifle in one's hands, saying:

We should not shut our eyes to certain negative manifestations which are the result of neglect of ideological and political work with the younger generation, particularly in secondary, higher schools and colleges. This has been confirmed by the events in Kosovo, and by individual nationalist provocations in Bosnia-Hercegovina, too, such as the operation from these positions of a number of colleges in Sarajevo, as well as the publication of a number of articles and also of books by certain writers of Bosnia-Hercegovina origin with a nationalistic content and so forth. We could cite such examples from other areas in our country as well. It is time to say frankly, Branko Mikulic emphasized, that we cannot entrust to those who operate from these and other antisocialist and anti-self-management positions the education of our young people and cannot allow them to publish in our country their reactionary and counterrevolutionary ideas and stances.

Clerico-nationalists, too, have raised their heads and have directed themselves toward young people in particular, Mikulic went on. Abusing the religious freedom in our country and abusing their duty in the Catholic, Islamic and Orthodox religious communities, certain clerics in Bosnia-Hercegovina are operating from hostile positions. On the model of the one-time Domagoj and Orac [eagle] organizations and the operation of various "eagles" and "eaglets" in so-called "eyries," to which the monstrous "Ustasha youth" later attached itself, the Catholic clerico-nationalists are now talking about forming a Catholic youth movement and of gathering together in various ways one section of young people and exerting their reactionary influence on them. Clerico-nationalists from the Islamic community are calling for a jihad, for a "holy war using all means," and together with talk of so-called "militant Islam" they are bringing to life the reactionary and counterrevolutionary ideas of "Muslim youth." Clerico-nationalists from the Orthodox Church, in particular a number in the area of the Zvornik-Tuzla eparchy, have become involved in forming a devout movement, and the so-called "Christian community brotherhood." It is a condition of becoming a member of that "brotherhood," that one should cease all social activity and that one should treat members of other religions, as "enemies of orthodoxy," which is not only extremely inhumane, and in contradiction to the laws of our society, but is incompatible with the Constitution of the Serbian Orthodox Church itself.

All these forms of clerico-nationalistic organizations have been compromised in the past, because followers of Frank and Ljotic, that is, Ustashe and Chetniks, have been recruited to them, Branko Mikulic said. They never had and do not have now a religious nature, but they do have a pronounced reactionary political nature, he stressed. It is no coincidence that individuals who during the war were members of Ustashe, Chetniks and of the Handzar SS Division and who after the war were in the illegal "Crusading," "Young Muslim" and other counterrevolutionary organizations, are now involved in the forming of such organizations.

Mikulic warned that these are now linking up, cooperating and receiving material and other support from those who think alike, gathered in fascist, Ustashe and Chetnik organizations abroad, as well as from some intelligence services and reactionary circles abroad, and he went on to list the latest example of such activity:

What the clerico-nationalists are capable of doing, he said, is also shown by the latest example in Citluk where--as in the first postwar years when the remnants of the defeated class enemy fought with every means possible against the young people's power--they have again invented their "Lady" with which they are intimidating uneducated people and trying to "outwit them," that is, to manipulate them politically and to make them work of behalf of those who work against the interests of our nations and nationalities.

Individuals have, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed, become so impudent that it is already our duty to say that we will no longer overlook this sort of thing. In connection with these and other cases, such as putting out the so-called national flags without the five-point star on it, for instance, at religious manifestations in Kocerin and Duvno, the repeated formation of the so-called "Third Order" and such like--all the facts should be made public, in particular those from our recent difficult past, and publicly say what it means and what it could lead to.

The culprits of all this, Mikulic said, should be named in public and prevented from implementing their sinister intentions to divide again our people, in particular the young, and to make them quarrel on the religious and national basis and thus create conditions for interference from abroad in our internal affairs and for pressures to be exerted on independence and territorial integrity.

In the attempt to undermine brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, individuals in church hierarchies also write and speak in a hostile tone. Thus, some time ago a bishop from Yugoslavia launched in the Italian papers his extremely hostile political views. He tells lies about communists in Yugoslavia wishing to destroy the believers and the church, about Stepinac being perfect, about Croats rejecting communism and such like. Which Croats, Mr Bishop--Branko Mikulic asked--is it those who, together with their brothers and sisters, members of other nations and nationalities, were in the front battle ranks of Tito's fighters on the rivers of Neretva, Sutjeska, on Mt Kozara...? Is it those whose fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters rest forever here at Sutjeska and other battlefields of glorious battles? Is it those who are committed to the struggle for the construction of socialism and the defense of the country's independence, or is it those who were in the service of fascist occupiers that is, criminals and fascist bandits who did not give up their criminal intentions toward their own and the other peoples of Yugoslavia and who today are carrying out and planning diversions and other banditlike actions against our missions and citizens abroad, and who are also planning to carry them out in the country? This bishop speaks on their behalf and is thus inciting them to banditry, just as the likes of him did during the war by "blessing" the criminals before and after their bloody campaigns for the mass massacre of innocent Serbian and Jewish populations and members of other people who were patriotically orientated and who condemned the criminals.

Mikulic also said that such individuals are launching politically calculated fabrications about the allegedly threatened religious freedoms, about the destruction of religious building in Yugoslavia and such like.

Having assessed that this is the way in which only extremely dishonest and dishonorable people can act, he stressed that they are consciously keeping silent about Ustashe, Chetniks and fascist occupiers having destroyed for instance in Bosnia-Hercegovina more than 490 churches, mosques and synagogues, and that in the postwar period in that same republic 986 religious projects were built, of which 865 were of sacral nature, and that 735 such buildings have been adapted. Mikulic recalled that in Bosnia-Hercegovina a large number of sacral premises are under state protection, that considerable resources are invested in their restoration and conservation, and that religious communities and institutions in this republic publish 30 papers and periodicals.

What do they plan to achieve by this, Mikulic asked and replied? To manipulate again religious people, to confront them with atheists and to make them quarrel with other people who are not of their faith, to lead them into a situation from which we emerged not so long ago through much bloodshed. Such behavior by individual religious officials represents an impermissible abuse of the religious life for political purposes and should be described as hostile activity, which we will resolutely oppose also in the future.

We will do so, Mikulic added, also in order to eliminate any possible danger of a majority of conscientious priests being equated with the renegades in their ranks and in order to prevent various sectarians from accusing honest people, in a dogmatically blind and unjustified manner, only because they are either believers or priests. To do so is our duty also because the majority of Orthodox, Muslim, Catholic and other priests are correctly performing their duties.

Mikulic also pointed out the harmful activity of dogmatic forces which, by using social demagogy in particular and by championing the omnipotence of the state and of the bureaucratic apparatus, are propagating a return to the past, to a situation in which the working class would not make decisions on the policy of reporduction and on the entire social policy. We are witnesses, Mikulic stated in this context, for instance of the question mark being put publicly against self-managing interest-based organizing, social negotiations and self-managing agreement-reaching. Thus, in fact, a question mark is placed against the implementation of our goal of the working class and working people becoming masters of the entire trends of social reproduction and making decisions on all social affairs. Certain difficulties and conflicts which we face, in particular in the last few months, have been used as a pretext to open up the question of the constitutional role of the socialist republics and provinces in pursuing the policy of their economic and social development, as well as of their responsibility for the entire policy of the federation and to offer etatism in economic and centralism in social and political relations in Yugoslavia.

In the part of his speech dealing with the latest events in Kosovo, Mikulic presented the assessment that counterrevolutionary forces have not and will not voluntarily lay down arms, and that they are ready to apply all methods and means of struggle, including violence and other forms of vandalism. There is only a seeming difference between those past and present traitors of the Albanian and of all other nations and nationalities of ours, Mikulic said. In the past they fought for the same goals in fascist, and the present ones in the so-called Marxist-Leninist illegal organizations. In the past they served the implementation of Hitler's and Mussolini's conquest claims, while the present ones serve other pretenders to parts of the Yugoslav territories. In the past they fanned, from positions of fascist ideology, national hatred and incited genocide, while the present ones also try to do this but under the shield of pseudo-Marxism which hides the Albanian emigres in the so-called "Red Front" and Zogoists [followers of King Zog of Albania] abroad. In the past, by implementing Hitler's policy, their aim was to destroy historical monuments and achievements of the culture of other people, while the present ones are desecrating gravestones and other memorials.

Having noted that with ideological and political action by the League of Communists and other socialist forces, with measures taken by organs of authorities and with the opposition by members of the Albanian and all other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia their attempts were thwarted, Branko Mikulic said:

Communists, the working class, working people, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia have backed and are backing the struggle waged by communists and other working people of Kosovo. Not for a single moment, he stressed, have we doubted the resolve of the progressive forces among the Albanian and other people in Kosovo to settle accounts, in the first place, with their traitors and to bring the struggle which has been set in train to its successful conclusion. On the contrary, we have firmly believed this, we have backed and are backing the present efforts and the struggle of Kosovo communists and other progressive forces against counterrevolutionary forces. We will do this also in the future.

Of course, Mikulic continued, the way we think is not the way nationalists in the ranks of other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia think, and so some are trying to use this situation, too, to fan national-chauvinism toward members of the Albanian people in Yugoslavia, while others back nationalists and irredentists because their activity against the vital interests of the working class of the Albanian and all other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia suits them. Reporting and spreading intrigues, fabrications and lies about the attitude of the Albanian people toward irredentists and other counterrevolutionaries is also in this spirit and serves this purpose.

Our historical experiences, including this latest, Mikulic stressed, teach us that every sort of national chauvinism is equally reactionary and counterrevolutionary, that there are no kinds of national chauvinism which are more or less evil, and that all of them are equally harmful and dangerous for Yugoslavia's unity, for its ability and independence. We must fight resolutely and uncompromisingly in all nations against this evil, and everyone of us should also by his own personal example demonstrate his principled attitude in this struggle, primarily among his own nation, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at the large people's rally at Tjentiste.

Afterward Branko Mikulic handed the Challenge Cup of Comrade Tito, the lifelong patron of the "Sutjeska" rally to this year's winner, the Hote motoring Society in (Hodes).

At the end of the celebration a greetings telegram was sent to the SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium which says:

"Sutjeska is the greatest and the most glorious symbol of the struggle of the people of Yugoslavia for their freedom, symbol of century-old heroism, eternal memorial, something that will never pass away and which can never be forgotten. We promise you, therefore, that we will always march firmly and unswervingly along Tito's road and that we will safeguard and develop brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities as the apple of our eye."

DOLANC ADDRESSES VETERANS DAY RALLY IN LJUBLJANA

LD061234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Ljubljana, 4 Jul (TANJUG)--More than 20,000 working people and citizens met today in front of the new building of the Spanski Borci House of Culture in the Moste District of Ljubljana for the celebrations marking 4 July--Veterans' Day.

Present at the grand national gathering were Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency; Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, France Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee; Janez Vipotnik, president of the Republican Committee of the Slovene Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia; Ivan Macek-Matija, people's hero and member of the Council of the Federation; Lt Col Gen Branko Jerkic and Maj Gen Miha Petric; Dr Ales Babler, president of the Yugoslav Federation of Spanish Veterans; and Lazar Udovicki, secretary of the federation.

On behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Stane Dolanc welcomed those attending the grand national gathering. Touching on the events of four and a half decades ago, which marked the start of resistance to fascism and a new era in the history of mankind, Stane Dolanc said, among other things:

Forty-five years ago the most progressive section of the Spanish people rose against fascism, in defense of rights, freedom and independence. Hundreds and hundreds of the sons and daughters of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities heard the call of the Yugoslav Communist Party and went off to Spain to support, weapon in hand, those aspirations for freedom, and to demonstrate international solidarity. Nearly 1,700 Yugoslavs, a third of them Slovenes, went off with brigade-members from 53 countries to fight against the Franco regime, against the rising fascist tyranny in Europe and the world, a tyranny which was spreading further and further under Hitler and Mussolini and threatening freedom-loving mankind with a new war. They fought honorably and heroically on all the fronts of Spain, won the recognition of the Spanish Republican Government and the Communist Party. More than half of them laid doown their lives in the battle for Madrid, for Extremadura, and in other skirmishes, and among the fallen were 236 Slovenes.

Many veterans of the Spanish War became commanders and commisars of partisan units and battalions, and later of brigades, divisions and corps of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. They were commanders or members of the headquarters of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro. In the final operations, all four commanders of our armies were veterans of the Spanish War. More than half of the Spanish veterans laid down their lives in the national liberation war, and 54 were proclaimed people's heroes, including Franc Rozman, Ales Bebler, Dusan Kveder, Joze Grgorcic, Stane Semic, Miha Pinter and Stane Bobnar.

Numerous acknowledgements have confirmed the greatress of their [word indistinct] and the sacrifices they made. For all this, and for self-sacrificing devotion in the reconstruction of the homeland, President Tito in 1971 awarded the Order of People's Hero to the Federation of Spanish Veterans of Yugoslavia.

Stane Dolanc then stressed the importance of that historic day in July 1941, when the Communist Party, led by Tito, adopted the decision that it was necessary to take one's rifle in one's hand and start an armed rising against the fascist occupier.

Veterans' Day, 4 July, is in the history of all our nations and nationalities the symbol of the common decision and determination to be the masters of our own destiny.

Just as we do here, throughout our homeland, veterans, working people and young people are today recalling that historic date from our revolution, and remembering our leader, Comrade Tito, firm in our determination to continue his work, to further develop and (?strengthen) socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity, without losing hope; to defend and consolidate the independence, integrity and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia; to struggle for peace, equal cooperation and social progress in the world--for all that Tito impressed upon the communists and all progressive, freedom-loving people of Yugoslavia, when he organized assistance to the Spanish Republic.

Along with our memories of Tito, we also recall one of the closest colleagues, Comrade Kardelj, one of those Marxists who profoundly grasped the inevitable direction of social trends.

Today, Stane Dolanc went on, when we are building our political system of socialist self-management and realizing the policy of economic stabilization, when we are confronted with numerous difficulties and weaknesses in our everyday work, we test our ideas, conclusions and measures with the help of the ideas and work of Comrade Tito, Kardelj and of the other veterans who were consumed in the battle for our better today. We must always keep renewing in our consciousness Tito's words, that we dare not shirk from taking bolder steps in the development of socialist thought and practice. And we must remember Kardelj, who said "there is no greater error than that of giving up."

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, recalled the great part played by the inhabitants of this Ljubljana district in our national liberation struggle. It was here that our eminent revolutionaries Edvard Kardelj, Franc Leskosek-Luka, Ivan Macek, Prezihov Voranc and many others, lived and worked. The present municipality of Moste-Polje was a well-known focus of prewar revolutionary activity. A strong party organization operated there, numbering 49 members, with its own regional committee. Already in 1941 and 1942, more than 500 inhabitants of this part of Ljubljana answered the call of the Communist Party of Slovenia and of the liberation front and went off to join the partisans. In the national liberation war, 500 fighters lost their lives and the occupying forces killed 59 inhabitants as hostages. Nearly 300 died in camps and in internment. The revolution gave birth to 209 bearers of the 1941 partisan medal and 12 peoples' heroes from the present municipality of Moste-Polje.

Recalling the period of the national liberation war and our revolution, Stane Dolanc also stressed that the Communist Party with Tito at its head well knew that the success of the uprising did not depend only on military action but also upon the political involvement of the broadest national masses. From the first day of the uprising, therefore, the Communist Party attributed exceptional importance to the nature and organization of authority in the liberated territories. The structure of the national liberation committees and of the democratic organs of popular power guaranteed the leading role of the working class and peasants--that is, the progressive, democratic and social revolutionary nature of power.

The idea of our political system of socialist self-management grew up and developed in our national liberation war and not later in 1948 as a consequence of the clash between our party and Stalin and Cominform, as some people sometimes state.

Stane Dolanc then spoke about achievements in the material and social development of socialist Yugoslavia, stating that other countries have needed hundreds and more years to achieve such results.

In the period of postwar development, Stane Dolanc continued, we have gradually built up in the area of national relations a series of new constitutional and practical solutions for increasingly more profound and consistent realization of the principles of national equality and the strengthening of brotherhood and unity.

For us, communists and veterans of the national liberation war, there was never any dilemma as to what was more important--national interest or class interest--for there is no progressive, genuine national interest which is not at the same time the interest of the working class. There is no dilemma in allocating priority to either national or class interests, nor is there any reason for underestimating the former or the latter. They must be regarded in mutual dependence and reciprocity. It is precisely socialist self-management which creates the most favorable conditions and opportunities for democratic resolution of the social problems which arise in this area of relations between people.

In other words, self-management is the most forceful guarantee of the freedom and equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and conversely, theories about "pure" national interests, about "resolving" them outside of our socialist self-managing relations, are a real attempt to isolate the working class from these issues. It is precisely because of that, that we stress and shall continue to stress that nationalism represents a struggle against self-management. And we can and must call the struggle against self-management by its true name: counterrevolution. The counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo received a determined reply from the working people of all our nations and nationalities who rejected manipulation through false and demagogic slogans aimed at disrupting intranational relations, that is, at threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the SFRY, said Stane Dolanc.

In conclusion, Stane Dolanc emphasized that only by conscious, organized action of subjective socialist forces can we successfully destroy antiself-management aspirations and manifestations, overcome the existing difficulties in economic life, and realize the goals of economic stabilization. Working people are no longer willing to tolerate and pardon subjective mistakes, particularly because the weaknesses which arise due to inconsistency in realizing the self-management system are increasingly frequently attributed to the self-management system itself.

DRAGOSAVAC ADDRESSES MEETING IN PLITVICE 5 JUL

LD061432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Report on speech by Dusan Dragosavac at a meeting of Yugoslav reserve officers and NCO's at Plitvice on 5 July]

[Text] Plitvice, 5 Jul (TANJUG)--We are celebrating our jubilee today when Tito, the organizer of the Yugoslav Revolution, the consistent and persistent architect of peace, fighter for the quality of peoples and states, socialist liberation and all progressive movements and parties in the world, is physically no longer among us. Our revolution, of which Tito is an inseparable part and which has in fact given us Tito, continues along its path by using Tito's thought and work, Dusan Dragosavac stressed.

Speaking about the great contribution made by our nations and nationalities to the struggle against fascism, he stressed that the greatness of our revolution, both in the war and in postwar construction, lies in the fact that our national liberation struggle, regardless of various specific features and even temporary failures in individual areas and in individual periods, was a joint one, a unified struggle by all Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] with Tito at its head.

Following the liberation, Yugoslavia as an independent and free socialist country has developed close cooperation with socialist countries. It was shown, however, Dragosavac recalled, that in this we encountered enormous difficulties. There was the well-known attack by Stalin on our country and on our revolution. Our resolve in opposing these attacks and in defending our country and the revolution are well known. It has been demonstrated, and this is also confirmed today, that hegemonist tendencies between socialist countries and communist parties have not yet been overcome and this is also demonstrated by war conflicts between some socialist countries.

Our experience is clear--we must strictly follow our, Tito's, path of the revolution and be continually vigilant and ready to defend all the gains of our revolution, Dragosavac stressed.

The essence of our revolution is in the equality of peoples. During the war we laid the firm foundations of brotherhood and unity of nations and nationalities. We did that precisely at a time when it seemed that we could not rely on one another.

In the struggle for equality, for togetherness, we have had to fight constantly--and this is also topical today--against nationalism which is manifested in hatred, brutality and fanaticism with regard to other peoples, against the development of black mythological consciousness which did not disappear with the victory over fascism in World War II. It is still alive, and it is not only a matter of the past and of primitive "psychology" in the past. In today's world, too, there are conditions for it to reproduce itself. And, when somebody in our country today counts the victims of World War II with the aim of minimizing the crimes of the occupiers, this represents in essence the activity to develop counterrevolution. It is a historical fact, Dragosavac stressed, that had there not been our revolution, genocide would have been complete. Our nations and nationalities under the leadership of the CPY and LCY and through armed revolution and postwar construction have settled accounts with fascism, with its theory and practice.

Thus in the interest of freedom, democracy, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities we must not allow individual fascistoid elements to abuse our democracy, because there can be no room in our country for fascist and chauvinist activity. Nationalism is particularly dangerous, Dragosavac stressed, when it penetrates the center of social power, and in particular when it penetrates the League of Communists. This has happened several times in our history and recently, as you know, this nationalism was manifested in Kosovo. Stagnation in self-management and the development of etatism and of bureaucratism are conducive to the growth of nationalism. If subjective forces are not on a par with the historical task of building a socialist society, in developing brotherhood and unity then, he recalled, conditions for the activity of nationalism are easily created. Nationalism usually uses various spurious slogans. Thus, irredentists in Kosovo too launched the slogan about the plundering of Kosovo, about the poor concern of the Yugoslav community for Kosovo, slogans about "Kosovo--a republic", and "A republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia," "Ethnically pure republic of the Albanians in Yugoslavia" and secession and annexation to Albania. These are the well-known slogans of the counterrevolution. Onthe other hand, nationalistic slogans which equate all Albanians with nationalists are also emerging. Theses which justify nationalist reactions by other nationalists, as if Albanian nationalism is the cause of their nationalism, are also appearing. The matter is clear--this is only a reason to manifest one's own nationalism.

The approach of the League of Communists is that the working people of Kosovo, foremost the Albanians, but also the Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and others, will overcome these difficulties in the further construction of socialism, in line with the program of the struggle for togetherness, for equality, while all others will help them best in this by preventing nationalist activity in every environment through delcaring trust in the Albanian people, nations and nationalities of Kosovo.

We stand firmly by our attitude, Dusan Dragosavac stressed, that our internal and external borders are final and that we will allow no one to change them. When the republics in Yugoslavia were constituted, we proceeded from the principled Marxist standpoint on the national question, and it was on the basis of this that we created six republics, and two provinces within the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

We have not and we cannot create republics from nationalities because this would mean creating artificially special nations and dual states of a nation.

But our state republics and the SFRY--precisely because they are founded on the power of the working class and of the working people are equally states of all citizens living in them. Our provinces are constitutive elements of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and of the SFRY--what is common to all the republics, provinces and the federation as well as to all other sociopolitical communities is that they are socialist and self-managing in character. Socialism and self-management are the guarantees of togetherness and equality.

As regards our external borders and relations with our neighbors, we adhere strictly to peace treaties and to the Helsinki document.

We proceed from the attitude, he said, that the central issue for our republics and provinces as well as for Yugoslavia as a whole is how to develop self-management as a precondition of genuine togetherness and how to achieve the socialization in this sense of all the functions in society and in the state.

The next LCY congress, the republican congresses and provincial conferences, whose preparations are in progress, will undoubtedly consolidate and develop Tito's road of self-management, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of socialist Yugoslavia.

Since we are still living in a class society and in a world which is full of political and economic crises, wars and so forth, we must fight against all kinds of hegemonism. We must not allow that nations be negated, but in the same vein we must not allow that slogans of national affirmation be confused with reactionary mythologies of the past. Our socialist state also exists as a result of the class nature of society, but what is both topical and essential for us is who will manage the state and how. It is essential for us that the working class and other working people manage the state through the delegate system. This is what guarantees equality and togetherness.

Our socialism and self-management have not been imported from abroad and thus nobody from abroad can alter them either.

Various exponents of anti-Marxist concepts have been constantly speculating about what would happen to Yugoslavia after Tito. For a long time they have been preparing themselves systematically to carry out a certain escalation of their activity through the activity of the class enemy in the form of the struggle for human rights or through the concern for the fate of Yugoslavia and its socialist internal and foreign policy. The activity of various enemies is nothing new for us, but some of the methods of this activity are new.

What is essential for us, he recalled, is that we continue to develop the socialist self-managing course which is the essence of our revolution, and that we constantly bear in mind that the cohesion and stability of Yugoslavia as a multinational, nonaligned, self-managing and socialist community are the basic components of its international position. In this context we must always look upon Yugoslavia's international position as a whole from the viewpoint of sociopolitical, economic, security and all other factors of our independence and integrity.

Having spoken about the complex internal and international economic situation, Dragosavac stressed that we must resolve some problems more speedily and more successfully. At this point in time, he noted, we are not developing quickly and efficiently enough the self-managing socialist system. We are slow in pooling labor and resources. We are slow in transferring expanded reproduction to the jurisdiction of associated labor. Our labor productivity is not at the necessary level and neither is rationalization and business activity in the economy.

All these and other problems we can resolve and overcome if we strengthen our socialist self-managing system, if we develop and promote more boldly the delegate system, if we work better on the whole, if we are more productive and thrifty, if we have a more responsible attitude in our behavior toward work and creativeness.

Various pretensions to the integrity of our country or to an influence in it have remained mere wishes because we, thanks to our revolution, have liberated and consolidated the whole of Yugoslavia; and today we are ready to defend it from anyone who might try to threaten its sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, our inalienable right to alone determine the paths and forms of our internal system and of our international policy. In this noble struggle we have never been and never can be alone, but we have been and we remain conscious of the fact that only we alone, our working class, our peasantry, our intelligentsia, our working people and all our nations and nationalities constitute the gurantee of our sovereignty, territorial integrity and our freedom, Dusan Dragosavac said, among other things.

MINIC SPEAKS AT MEETING ON UPRISING DAY 7 JUL

LD072220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1402 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Bojnik, 7 Jul (TANJUG)--A celebration marking the day of uprising of the nations and nationalities of Serbia was held today at the monument honoring the celebrated South Morava First Partisan Brigade at Ivanjeke Livade at the foot of Mount Radan, a mountain near freedom-loving Bojnik in the Pusta Reka partisan area.

The celebration was attended by several thousand children, youths, working people and citizens from all over southern Serbia, as well as by representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army and voluntary workers from the Vlasina-81 youth work drive.

After a greetings speech by Sima Jopvanovic, president of the Intermunicipal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of the South Morava region, who recalled the freedom-loving traditions of the people of the area and spoke about the development of the uprising in southern Serbia, the mass people's rally was addressed by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Milos Minic spoke first about the growth of the national uprising and revolution in Serbia and other parts of Yugoslavia immediately after the call by the Yugoslav Communist Party Central Committee and Comrade Tito to armed struggle against the enemy.

He underlined that in southern Serbia, for instance, several partisan detachments were already set up as far back as in the summer of 1941. They included the Jablanica, Rasina, Leskovac, Nis, Toplica, Babica and other celebrated partisan units.

Minic went on to dwell on the tremendous results which we have achieved in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of our country, in developing self-managing socio-economic relations and the brotherhood and unity of Yugoslav nations and nationalities. Speaking about freedom-loving traditions and the gains of our revolution, Minic said:

"We shall defeat any enemy that tries to threaten these gains, just as we recently defeated the counterrevolutionary Albanian irredentists in Kosovo, just as we defeated unbridled nationalism in 1970 and 1971, when it dangerously threatened the brotherhood and unity of the peoples of Yugoslavia, and just as we defeated and destroyed the Chetniks, Ustasha and other enemies during the war of national liberation. We must, in particular, make our young people, our young generations, deeply aware, when they are being brought up and educated at home, at school and by the whole of our society, of the fact that nationalism and chauvinism are the most dangerous forces of counter-revolution in our country, the bitterest enemies of every one of our nations and nationalities, and that they must not be allowed to rear their heads."

Milos Minic went on: Let us be extremely cautious and vigilant, because nationalism and chauvinism are also rearing their head among our other nations and nationalities, and there have also been instances of a lack of vigilance against one's own nationalism and tolerance for manifestations of it during attacks made on the nationalism of others. People tend to prefer criticism of Albanian irredentism and nationalism and other people's nationalism to criticism of their own, or the action against their own is often merely verbal and is not followed by deeds. If this practice establishes itself it could give rise to numerous dangers and difficulties. The most successful struggle against this common foe, nationalism and chauvinism, is waged if everyone of us prevents nationalism and chauvinism in his own environment. Comrade Tito told us so on countless occasions. This is the best way our nations and nationalities can help each other in the struggle against the common enemy of all the gains of our socialist revolution.

Noting that our energies are vast and that there is no risk that we shall fail to surmount all these difficulties, just as we always surmounted them with Comrade Tito at our head, Milos Minic added that we are concerned over the international situation. Relations between the great powers and blocs have never since the cold war been as tense as they have now become as a result of their rivalry and unceasing struggle to extend their spheres of influence and interests on all continents and all seas. Owing to this kind of policy being pursued by the blocs and the great powers, we have great tension in the world, a complete halt to the settlement of international problems between countries. A new arms race has started. In this situation pressure is being exerted on numerous nonaligned countries, as well as on individual small countries, Milos Minic said.

Of particular importance for us is the development of relations with neighboring countries. In this respect we have made much progress over the past few years. It is true that there is no progress in overcoming disputed issues between us and Bulgaria, with whom cooperation is constantly expanding, while our relations with Albania, which have never been normal since 1948--at least never completely normal--have now deteriorated because of the Albanian Government's interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs in connection with the events in Kosovo, because of its direct involvement in fomenting the counterrevolutionary elements in Kosovo, organized by groups and small groups [as received] of Albanian irredentists.

The way relations with Albania continue to develop depends entirely on the behavior of the Albanian Government, on whether or not it will strictly adhere in its policy toward Yugoslavia to respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect and reciprocal benefits, just as Yugoslavia strictly adheres to these same principles in its policy toward Albania, regardless of the 30 years of Albania's hostile policy toward Yugoslavia.

Milos Minic went on to speak about some aspects of our internal development, emphasising that we must--currently and completely united--apply ourselves to the implementation of the policy of stabilization in the economy and all other spheres of life and work.

The state of our economy is worrying. Over the past few months attention has been drawn to unfavorable trends in our economy by the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, our trade unions and especially by the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia. We all realize that things cannot go on like this, but in our own environment we are not doing enough to improve things. Many people continue as before, so that inflation is growing more, prices are rising, the living standards are falling and there are also disruptions in production. Investment is irrationally extensive. Budgetary and general consumption continues in an irresponsible manner in various self-managing interest communities and in self-managing communities. The exchange of goods with foreign countries is unfavorable. During the past 5 months we have exported less than we have imported and this particularly applies to the Western countries, with whom we have well-developed relations. Our deficit in the exchange with these countries continues to rise, and our country's debts continue to grow. There are manifestations of isolationism in republics and provinces and even in municipalities and individual organizations of associated labor.

Tolerance is shown for the numerous violations of agreements, contracts and laws, without anybody being energetically called to account, and so forth. Where will this lead us if it continues? Many of the people who are directly responsible at all levels for implementing the policy of stabilization fail to consider this seriously enough. Our associated labor, our economy are showing exceptional vitality despite the fact that the economy as a whole is not functioning satisfactorily. Our society possesses enormous strength. In such conditions we should be able to find a way out of all of our difficulties. We possess the necessary strength and ability to do so.

Our confidence in our own resources is based on our reality, our real strength. All that is needed is for the whole of associated labor, all the working people, all the sociopolitical communities and sociopolitical organizations, without any delay, without wasting a single day, to put things in order, everyone in his own place, everyone in his own environment. Those who are not ready to do this should leave their posts and the duties with which they were entrusted, whoever they are, Milos Minic stressed.

Milos Minic went on to stress that our second task is that we should all help the normalization of the situation in Kosovo. This process continues. The working class, peasants, the working people of towns and villages and the young people have already applied themselves to production and building, to the tasks of the development and further progress of Kosovo in all fields. An increasingly resolute struggle is being waged to eliminate and remove the damage caused in Kosovo to the brotherhood and unity of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and other nationalities by Albanian irredentists. The undermined mutual trust must be restored. The communists among the Albanians, Montenegrins, Serbs and others are increasingly determined to wage this struggle. The League of Communists in Kosovo and the socialist forces of Kosovo are most responsible and most concerned for the speediest normalization of the situation, but their [word indistinct] will be speedier and their successes greater if they know that they are receiving and if they do receive further help, trust and support, above all from the communists and all working people of Serbia, as well as from those from all the other republics and the Province of Vojvodina, Milos Minic said in his speech at Mount Radan.

MARKOVIC DISCUSSES KOSOVO IN SPEECH ON UPRISING DAY

LD071418 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Jul (TANJUG)--Given the time elapsed, the days of uprising and the beginning of the revolutionary struggle belong to history. But the living sources of the revolution link the gains of days past and days to come, Dragoslav Markovic, SFRY Assembly president, said in his speech on Mount Kosmaj in connection with the celebration of 7 July, the day of uprising of the people of Serbia.

Mentioning the results of development, Markovic stressed that Yugoslavia has become one of the countries which have achieved the speediest economic development following World War II.

Under the pressure of existing problems, which at times also lead to very complex social situations, one should not lose sight of the entirety of our social situation, of whatever is at a given point in time the most important and crucial political issue, of that which constitutes the foremost, general and joint interest. In this task the role of the LCY and of the conscious socialist forces of society is irreplaceable. This is the factor of raising consciousness about our most important tasks and responsibilities. The League of Communists implements its leading role precisely by being the factor which analyzes more deeply, sees further, and exerts a decisive influence on the directions of resolving social issues.

In social trends there is no so-called "vacuum," Markovic went on. We have been warned of this once again by the Kosovo events in all their severity: counterrevolutionary attacks on the whole of Yugoslavia, on its socialist system, brotherhood and unity, independence and security. The internal and foreign enemy, united on the platform of greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism, drastically attacked our constitutional system, the basic foundations of our socialist self-managing social order, the achievements realized in the socialist revolution and construction.

The League of Communists and conscious socialist forces immediately and clearly stated what was at stake. In the same vein, via the measures adopted by state organs, the attempts to directly threaten the stability of our country were liquidated quickly and decisively. The answer has also been given why this has happened. And this time it was demonstrated, as always in our history and not only in ours, that for a nation's communists the penetration of nationalism legitimately and objectively represents defeat in face of that nation's forces of reaction.

Today the League of Communists in Kosovo is waging a battle against the enemy and is overcoming its own weaknesses in ideopolitical activity with the full support of the League of Communists of Serbia and of the LCY which also feel responsible in many respects for the situation in Kosovo. The task of communists who are Albanians and of communists of other nationalities in Kosovo is both complex and difficult and their work is of a long-term character. All of us must understand this point. At the same time one must also understand the attention, interest and concern which accompany the phenomena of slowness and opportunism in overcoming the situation in Kosovo, in establishing responsibility and finding fresh solutions for further strengthening political stability and socialist democracy on the basis of national equality and socialist self-management.

It was demonstrated once again that nationalism is the gravest and the most stubborn form of any enemy, antisocialist activity, Markovic stressed. Regardless of the phrases and slogans, regardless of the time and reasons, regardless of the place where it emerges and of its aims, nationalism always attacks the basic achievements of socialist revolution, socialist self-management, and Yugoslavia as it is. Therefore, the great gains in resolving the national question are not enough in themselves. A constant, persistent, consistent and uncompromising struggle for national equality constitutes the condition for not slipping into alien class positions and not allowing the negation of the basic revolutionary goals and achievements in Yugoslavia. This struggle against any nationalism and for the policy of brotherhood and unity should be waged always, not merely in difficult times when a crisis situation arises. Damages are already very great, and consequences are difficult to eliminate.

Markovic then went on to speak about the very complex interstate and international relations in today's world and stressed in this context that Yugoslavia, with its principled and consistent nonaligned international policy, with its struggle for peace, for equality in relations between peoples and states and against any form of hegemonism and domination, against the remnants of colonialism and neocolonialism, for a new economic order, has ensured for itself great prestige in the world, consolidated its independence, and defended and realized its own path in socialist development. We are aware of the fact that in such a world, Markovic said, it is on our internal political and economic forces and stability that our independence, peace on our borders, and a secure and free future of the country and a happier life of the working people depend to a crucial degree.

The people's strong and unswerving support was the most significant source of strength of the national liberation movement and partisan fighting in this area, stressed Markovic. The people of this area, the peasants of Kosmaj, Posavina, Podunavlje, Jesenica, Pomoravlje and Sumadija, suffered a great deal and remained loyal to the struggle to the end and faithful to their country and ideals of freedom. Faith, love of freedom and love of one's own country, the desire for a definite break with the old and the struggle for a new society were stronger than death camps, vacillations and fear. National liberation committees operated everywhere in these villages. From the start of the uprising, they supplied food and other requirements to the armed detachments, guarded and looked after the wounded, prepared new fighters and organized the political life of the people. We are aware that the high consciousness of the communists and fighters, their lofty ideological orientation, the firm resolve of the people even under the most difficult conditions to persist and win, despite the terror, intimidation and reprisals, were the pledge of all victories. This is always so. High-level consciousness, great love, lofty ideas, and firm unity are the greatest pledge of successes and progress, said Dragoslav Markovic in conclusion of his speech.

DJURANOVIC ATTENDS AWARDS CEREMONY IN TITOGRAD

LD061634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Titograd, 6 Jul (TANJUG)--To mark the 40th anniversary of the uprising of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and to mark their birthdays, Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, today presented to 39 prominent sociopolitical workers the lofty orders awarded to them by the SFRY Presidency for their long years of revolutionary work and exceptional service in the organization and building of socialist self-managing society, their important contribution to the general development of the country and to the strengthening of the SFRY's independence, for developing and strengthening the consciousness of the country, and for their important contribution to its policy of peace and friendly cooperation with other states.

Present at the award presentation ceremony were Veljko Milatovic, Vojo Srzentic, Veselin Djuranovic and representatives of other republic organs and organizations.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES SERBIAN ORTHODOX DELEGATION

LD291940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a delegation of the Synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church, led by Patriarch German. Dr Alexsandar Fira, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Relations with Religious Communities of the Federal Executive Council, and members of the Synod Metropolitan of Montenegro and the Littoral Danilo and the Bishop of Timok Milutin also took part in the talks.

The talks referred to some current issues of relations between the sociopolitical community and the Serbian Orthodox Church. It was noted that the socialist self-managing democratic character of our constitutional system clearly determined the rights, the freedoms and the position of religious communities in Yugoslavia. Within these frameworks, through regular contacts by relevant organs of sociopolitical communities and religious communities, it is possible to resolve all the problems which emerge in practice.

The general social interest demands a constant coordination of relations between the sociopolitical community and the religious communities in our country. The multinational and multiconfessional character of our community fundamentally determine the responsibility and the role of all social factors, including the religious communities, in the efforts to consolidate and preserve the equality and togetherness of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

LAZAR MOJSOV VISITS ELECTRICAL PLANT IN OHRID

LD062308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Ohrid, 6 Jul (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, paid a visit in Ohrid today to the Elektromontaza work organization manufacturing and assembling electrical equipment. While he looked round the production shops of this, the largest collective in southwest Macedonia, Mojsov was briefed on the development programs for the new transformer production plant.

This year over 1,000 transformers will be manufactured in Ohrid, and next year over 6,000; about 1,000 of these will be exported to Sri Lanka, the Soviet Union, Syria, Egypt and Nigeria.

Lazar Mojsov was especially interested in the solar collector production plant. Nikola Matlieski, general director of Elektromontaza, informed his guest about a number of the enterprise's own solutions for the utilization of solar energy, in particular the thermal pump, which is at present almost entirely imported; there are opportunities, however, for Elektromontaza to develop this manufacture for our country and for the European market, in cooperation with the Swiss firm BBC AG Brown, Boveri.

MIKULIC PRESENTS DIPLOMAS AT POLITICAL SCHOOL

LD261804 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] A total of 105 students of the Josip Broz Tito political school in Kumrovec today received diplomas on successfully completing the school's 1-year course. The diplomas were presented by Branko Mikulic, chiarman of the school board and members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Milan Puljiz reports from Kumrovec.

Out of the 105 students this year, 34 are workers, 37 have secondary school education, and 35 have higher or high school education. The differences between them was apparent only at the start. At the end of the course, according to Dr Dusan Vejnovic, head of the school, the workers were among the most successful students. In the Kumrovec school there are, in fact, no examinations. Examinations are passed in practical work, because only the amount of theory that is absolutely necessary is taught at s hool to give the students a better understanding of the practice of socialist self-management and to promote it. Branko Mikulic presented diplomas to the students and said to them:

[Begin Mikulic recording] You are the first generation to start this course in the school named after Tito, in the period after we were left without him. I am particularly glad to see that you worked with such a feeling of responsibility especially because of this fact, that is that you are the first group of party cadres to have been trained as a part of the generation which belongs to the time when Tito is physically no longer among us, but who was, is and will constantly be in us and with us.

I should like to tell you that I think that no one must ever forget Tito's virtues. Tito devoted the whole of his life to the happiness of man, of people. Tito never found people difficult. He simply devoted himself to the happiness of people, and this also means to the happiness of every individual man. I am saying this because this great virtue of Tito's must be adopted by every one of us, so that we are never tired of struggling for everyone. It goes without saying that there will always be differentiation between us and those who work against the interest of their own people and of all our peoples, the interests of the working class, but we must never lose our faith in man. [end recording]

LCY COMMISSION DISCUSSES ADMISSIONS, ORGANIZATION

AU051913 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 81 p 1

[Summary] Belgrade, 15 Jun (TANJUG)--Today the LCY has more than 2 million members; that is 9 percent of the country's population. "However, this quantitative strength of the party does not always correspond to the strength of its ideological and political action in society. As was stated at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium's Commission for LCY Development and Cadre Policy, which was presided over by Branko Mikulic, the impression is that at times the criteria for admission of new members have been watered down, and at the same time the everyday work and ideological differentiation has not as yet been achieved within the League of Communists."

It is good that the League of Communists is equally open to admissions of new members from all parts of the society. "But in practice, new members are often admitted to the party en masse, almost according to some lists and this fact has undoubtedly resulted in a decline in the quality of newly admitted members. In addition to that, individuals have joined and are joining the party because of their personal careerist and other interests."

Noting that at the end of 1980 there were 602,184 workers among LCY members, the commission concluded that, "despite a significant increase in the number of worker members, their relative participation in the membership structure is not improving, especially in some workers' and industrial communities. The participation of unskilled and semi-skilled workers (they form only 8.8 percent of LCY membership) is particularly small although they are the most numerous in the individual economic branches. According to the commission, the basic reasons for the small number of workers in the League of Communists are insufficient participation of workers in decisionmaking on the essential problems of their own basic organizations of associated labor, insufficient work of communists among workers, slow and inefficient actions in solving the workers' problems and the like. The participation of agricultural workers in the party is also unsatisfactory.

"The fact that the workers are also leading in the number of members expelled from the League of Communists in all three categories of termination of membership (expulsion, removal of name from membership records and voluntary resignation) undoubtedly points to the need for a thorough analysis of the reasons for this phenomenon."

Discussing the role, tasks and organizing of communal organizations of the League of Communists, the commission agreed that the sizes of some communal organizations, including several hundred basic organizations, represent a problem, and proposed that district conferences of the League of Communists should be formed in such cases and that these conferences should have the status of organs of the League of Communists.

DIFFERENTIATION MOVES 'SLOWLY' IN KOSOVO COMMUNE

AU051906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jun 81 p 3

[J. Markovic report]

[Text] Orahovac, 21 Jun--The process of differentiation and of unmasking the hostile elements is progressing slowly in the Orahovac Commune. According to Haljilj Bugari, president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists, differentiation has only just begun. The opportunist attitudes of individuals make it impossible to unmask the enemy and normalize the political situation in the commune as quickly as possible.

In April and May, a group of nationalists and irredentists tried three times to organize demonstrations which, however, were prevented by the citizens themselves. The demonstrators tried to provoke disorders in Malisevo and 23 April, in Orahovac on 30 April and in Ratkovac on 7 May. The Orahovac commune's communists are striving to unmask all counterrevolutionary forces as soon as possible.

So far 12 communists, including 5 educational workers, have been expelled from the League of Communists. At the same time eight members of the League of Communists have been issued the penalty of a last warning, three secretaries of basic organizations and two member of secretaries of party organizations have been replaced and the basic organization of the League of Communists in the village of Maralija has been dissolved. Also, three presidents of SAWP local organizations have been replaced. In the Orahovac Ramiz Sadiku school center 16 children have been expelled from the school because of their hostile activities, another 16 children were punished for violations of rules and 14 of them have been issued the last warning before expulsion. Altogether, eight individuals have been suspended from their employment, including seven in education and one in health services.

BORBA REPORTS $90 MILLION WORLD BANK LOAN FOR KOSOVO

AU052030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 81 p 14

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun (TANJUG)--Yesterday at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington an agreement was signed between the SFRY and that international financial institution on a loan of $90 million, under favorable conditions, for developing agriculture in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The documents of the agreement were signed by Vice President Chaufournier on behalf of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and by Budimir Loncar, SFRY ambassador in Washington, on behalf of the SFRY Government, guarantor for the loan.

This loan is the largest credit for agricultural development that has ever been granted to Yugoslavia by the international bank.

It is anticipated that the implementation of the program, partly financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will open about 30,000 new work positions.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COUNCIL VIEWS KOSOVO EVENTS

AU071338 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 81 p 6

[TANJUG report]

[Text] At their session yesterday members of the Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina heard a report by Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and then held a long discussion on the recent events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and unanimously condemned the instigators, organizers and participants of those counter-revolutionary demonstrations. They expressed their unanimous support for the workers class and the League of Communists of Kosovo, as well as their unanimous confidence that, by taking strong actions in further developing the socialist self-managing relations and the achievements of the revolution, the workers class and the League of Communists of Kosovo would successfully unmask the nationalist propaganda from neighboring Albania and eliminate the manifested shortcomings in the functioning of the entire system in all self-managing cells.

As was pointed out at the session of the Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, an even more consistent struggle to advance the socialist self-managing relations, develop and strengthen the socialist togetherness and mobilize the working people and citizens in fulfilling the plans of socioeconomic development is the best barrier against the nationalist propaganda from Albania and the effort of the internal enemy to disrupt the fraternal relations among the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, the relations sealed by bloodshed in the 4-year superhuman joint struggle against the occupiers and the domestic traitors.

Yesterday the Council of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina was also informed about the current economic trends in the republic. The council advocated a disciplined execution of the planned development goals and an even speedier elimination of shortcomings in the individual organizations of associated labor, especially in connection with investments and spending.

MONTENEGRIN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES BROADCASTING

LD012314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Titograd, 1 Jul (TANJUG)--The Presidency of the Social Republic of Montenegro and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Montenegrin League of Communists held a joint session today devoted to a review of topical questions concerning the republic's radio and television network. It was advocated that the development program for Radio-Television Titograd, adopted by the SAWP Republican Conference, should be organized and started as soon as possible.

In light of the very critical state of the technical and material base of Radio-Television Titograd, the Presidium and Presidency consider that the major financial and other development problems of the broadcasting network in Montenegro can be resolved only by the efforts of the sociopolitical community. They consider that concrete decisions must be made by the appropriate organs as soon as possible, directed toward renewing and reconstructing broadcasting technology.

In the opinion of the Presidium and Presidency, Radio-Television Titograd premises must be completed and equipped using republican finances. The municipalities must also share in financing equipment, and less developed municipalities must finance infrastructure installations in their territory. The Presidium and the Presidency emphasized the special responsibilities of radio and television collectives, sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs with regard to their organization and ability to realize the development plan.

The joint session also assessed that ideopolitical and professional training of existing cadres in Radio-Television Titograd and the creation of conditions for employing the necessary highly qualified program and technical cadres are also vital conditions for the successful realization of the development program and for carrying out regular programming activity.

The session which was chaired by Veljko Milatovic and Vojo Srzentic, drew attention to the need for further (?development) of the ideopolitical activity and the (?establishment) of self-management relations in Radio-Television Titograd, and also noted the need to strengthen social influence on the overall activity of this media in the interest of promoting the quality and enriching the content of programs and of ensuring high quality technical broadcasting to listeners and viewers.

MONTENEGRO COMMUNISTS DISCUSS INVESTMENT POLICY

LD031550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Titograd, 2 Jul (TANJUG)--In the debate at today's session of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, which discussed some topical issues of implementing the investment policy in the republic, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee, was one of the participants. He recalled that the SFRY Presidency, through its recently published conclusions on the immediate tasks in implementing the economic stabilization policy, noted that our economic situation is very serious and that the basic goals and tasks laid down by the resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan for 1981-85 are not being implemented in 1981.

The high rate of inflation and the high deficit of the country's balance of payments, according to Zarkovic, have become the chief restricting factor not merely of the further dynamic growth of production, employment and living standards, but also of the normal trend of reproduction, and the most important potential sources of deepening economic and political instability.

Recalling that the inflation rate last year was 39.3 percent, Zarkovic added that in May this year, retail prices were 52.6 percent higher than in the same month last year. He believes that the consequences of such an inflationary process and the accelerated price increases are many. Parallel with a rate of inflation of over 50 percent, the already unfavorable competitiveness of our exports is made worse; the criteria are undergoing deformation in the sphere of acquiring and distributing income. The criteria of investments and production orientation are becoming unreliable and uncertain and living standards are being seriously threatened, in particular those workers whose personal wages are the only source of income. The high inflation rate acts against orientation aimed at strengthening the qualitative factors of economic activity and so forth.

Having presented information which shows that trends in Yugoslavia's trade with other countries in the January-May period were less favorable than planned (the deficit in the trade balance was 8 percent more than planned) and that a worsening of the regional and currency structure of exports and imports had taken place while in Montenegro coverage of imports by exports is the lowest in the country (it is only 18 percent), Zarkovic warned that the unfavorable results in implementing the balance of payments with regard to the planned projection for this year could be undesirable in many respects. Any procrastination, delay or indecisiveness in taking measures to improve the situation would have adverse consequences, not only economic but also social and political.

Investment consumption was reduced last year in real terms by only some 2 percent, though its share in the social product had been and is now, too, intolerably high. This year, too, the intensity of investments is not abating. At the end of March there were 26,000 investment projects under construction with a total estimated value of 1,320 billion dinars, which is equivalent to the entire social product of the Yugoslav economy in 1980. Last year, the construction of only 488 projects, valued at 28.6 billion dinars, was halted. This amount does not even approximately correspond to all our political demands to reduce investment consumption.

Zarkovic also said that the deep material disproportions and structural deformations which have accumulated in the Yugoslav economy represent a major cause of the deepening of economic instability, worsening of the balance of payments situation and the slower growth of labor productivity. Processing capacities based on imported raw materials have spread while primary production has been neglected. Prices on the international market also contribute to the unfavorable situation.

LJUBICIC LEAVES ON VISIT TO ROMANIA 8 JUL

LD080942 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0919 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, left today for a short working visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, where he will stay at the invitation of Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense. At Batajnica Airport, General Ljubicic was seen off by Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense; Col Gen Radovan Vojvodic, assistance federal secretary of national defense; Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Rear Adm Zvonimir Kostic; Maj Gen Anton Tusi and other senior officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. General Ljubicic was also seen off by Costache Zavu, counsellor in the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romanian in Yugoslavia.

During his stay in the neighboring and friendly country, General Ljubicic will visit units and institutions of the Romanian Armed Forces and will hold talks with his hosts.